THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 91

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Deposits Exceed Withdrawals

Opening Day Shows Bank Faith

Congress Reacts to New Deal

America Supports the League

MacDonald May See Mussolini

California Shakes Off Quake

AMERICAN faith proves itself on the day banks reopen in the nation's chief cities. The readmitted public, according to statements issued, deposits more money than it draws out. No runs are experienced anywhere, no excitement manifests itself. The efficacy of the Administration's first measures and the confidence reposed in its program are attested by the pleased words of many a bank official at the end of the day: "Business of large volume has gone on as though the banks had not been closed." Smaller and more remote institutions receive their certificates and open on the second day. President Roosevelt registers his own satisfaction with the state of affairs —He tells the illuminating Senate bank investigators to go on with their probing.

¶ Washington watches the $500,000,000 economy bill make steady progress in the Senate in spite of covert and powerful opposition. The lobby of the American Legion feels the great tide of public opinion sweeping down its effort to defeat the bill and offers in the Senate to agree to a cut of 25 per cent in veterans' superfluities. The National Economy League calls on all citizens to demand that Congress support the President's bill without crippling amendments or delay. Senate leaders, fighting cautiously, assure the White House from the start that the measure will soon pass—Even Capitol Hill sees the might and meaning in the new deal.

¶ The United States accepts the League of Nations invitation to work with, if not in, the Far East advisory committee. The reply of Secretary of State Hull to Geneva contains reservations which will doubtless satisfy reluctant members of Congress. The American delegate will look, listen and advise, but he will refrain from voting. America preserves its "freedom of action." With these stipulations, the Secretary reaffirms former Secretary Stimson's Far Eastern policy and promises full coöperation with the League. All the major nations, with the exception of Russia, now present a united front to Japan—They demand, with new emphasis, that aggression cease, that conciliation begin.

¶ Geneva sees the League Council score an important victory. It adjusts the sharp Polish-German situation of which Danzig had formally complained. After conciliation Poland agrees to call home the extra guards from its munition depot at Westerplatt, rushed there in view of upset conditions in Germany and alleged threats. The Council is also gratified over America's acceptance of a place on the Far East advisory committee. With Britain's withdrawal of its arms embargo, regarded as favoring Japan, and a new Congress in Washington, a general arms embargo against Japan alone is again considered—League hopes look up.

¶ France warms to Premier Daladier's view that there must be more security before more disarming. People and press reflect anxiety over what they regard as aggressive nationalism on the part of Germany and Italy. Chancellor Hitler's new political victories increase this feeling. Premier Daladier uses the radio to council calm. "France doesn't know how to hate or to fear," he says. France desires peace, order, and is ready for world economic adjustment —But it demands a legal and moral wall of security before abandoning the stop-gap of arms.

¶ Britain endeavors to bring about a conference in Italy between Prime Minister MacDonald and Premier Mussolini. Without this, Downing Street sees the disarmament cause lost or suspended. Mussolini would be implored to prevent a hostile division of Europe, with Italy and Germany leading one camp and France and the Little Entente the other camp, in which threatening division France has already sought British accord. If MacDonald can prevent a new balance of power struggle and bring Italy and France together, he can save disarmament—And save, by the same great stroke, the peace of Europe.

¶ Southern California, with tremors tapering off, turns whole-heartedly to restoration. Property damage reaches $45,000,000. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will loan money to rebuild or repair 150 schoolhouses and many public buildings. Long Beach, hardest hit of the happy family of towns, selects canned meats and oranges from mounds in the parks, lifts a loaf from a truck, and while dining alfresco plans an even sightlier city. No fissures open in their spirits. Nobody deserts, nothing vital is lost—Everybody everywhere loves southern California just the same.

Roumania and Bulgaria To 'Save' on Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia

FOR reasons of economy 30 secondary schools here and 60 in Roumania are being closed.

In Bulgaria all institutions except two for training primary teachers are to be abolished, and about a fourth of the high schools.

In Roumania 28 normal schools will be closed, six theological seminaries, 11 domestic science institutions and 15 gymnasiums or high schools. Seven hundred teachers and 200 master workmen will lose their jobs and the state will effect a saving of $3,000,000 annually.

Tariff Declared One of Big Issues Facing Roosevelt

O'Brien Praises President for 'Snappy Way' of Doing Things

The tariff situation is one of the major problems facing President Roosevelt today, Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, declared last night at the second annual dinner meeting of the Boston University Club of Boston in the University Club.

For the last decade, he said, 65 nations have been engaged in a mad race of nationalism to keep out the other fellows' goods to protect themselves. Concerning debts owed to the United States by foreign governments, he said he feels the only way the debts can be paid is through commodities and service.

Speaking on the new Administration, he said that unless the Government effects strict economies it cannot tax or borrow enough money from the people to balance the budget, adding that a balanced budget is necessary to the financial safety of the nation. The situation looks promising, however, he said, for the new Administration already has done "a great many things in a snappy way," particularly in banking and economy.

Through dictatorial power, Mr. O'Brien added, President Roosevelt will be able to reduce governmental expenditures in a way that congressmen would not dare. The increase of Federal Government functions, with the resultant tax increase, he added, is little short of a national scandal, and the huge list of beneficiaries is astonishing.

He declared that various strong groups are in on the "graft" and are organized to continue it as long as possible. Telling of waste in government, he revealed the political influence brought to bear against him when he sought to discharge a woman from the tariff commission offices who had not even lifted a pencil for five months and yet was receiving $1600 a year from the Government. He told of many veterans who were receiving large sums for disability and other claims, yet were never nearer the war than Hoboken. In addition he said that expenses of the Commerce Department has jumped from $11,000,000 to $54,000,000 in 11 years.

Sussex Exhibits Elizabethan Tools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWES, Eng.—There is now on view in the grounds of Lewes Castle an old hammer and anvil which has been presented to the Sussex Archæological Society by Sir Goeffrey Fison. These were once in use at the Etchingham forge, and are a link with the days when Sussex was the scene of a busy iron industry.

The anvil is about the same size as the hammer head, which weighs several hundredweight, and was operated by a water-wheel worked from the "Hammer Pond." Thus the hammer-head always fell on the same spot.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth, when the Sussex iron industry was in the height of its prosperity, much of the county was covered with forest, so that there was no lack of fuel for the smelting furnaces, and charcoal burners also flourished. At Etchingham there were both forge and smelting furnace, though the latter went out of use as long ago as 1653.

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Things Present

A little advice on shrub pruning for the home gardener will be found on the Gardens and Home Building page. Note, too, the article "Annuals or Perennials?"

Have you ever thought of advertising as a service of protection? Read today's article in the "Advertising—and You" series on the Progress in Education page.

Your friend who is studying French will be helped with an article and a direct translation into French on the Home Forum page.

Another Guess-O-Jig awaits the puzzle fans on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

The Cabinet Members series will be continued tomorrow with a character sketch of Mr. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Home Making page, the weekly Aviation Column, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins (an adventure with a five-dollar bill!), and more Pict-O-Grams.

Finding on Soft Coal Combine Expected to Have Wide Effect

Supreme Court Decision Favoring Appalachian Coals, Inc., Opens Door for Mutual Coöperation Within Many Distressed Industries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—A door has been flung wide open by the Supreme Court for mutual coöperation within distressed American industries to aid in economic rehabilitation. The favorable decision in the case of Appalachian Coals, Inc., in which 137 competitive producers combine in a common selling agency, is believed to set up a landmark in the interpretation of the Sherman antitrust law.

Although it involves primarily the basic bituminous coal industry, the decision carries implications expected to affect the almost as badly distressed lumber, textile and copper and other industries.

The opinion involved in Appalachian Coals, Inc, was written by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes. It was delivered with only one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Justice McReynolds, despite the fact that it overturned findings of a three judge court in the Western Federal District of Virginia.

From first to last the issue was carefully engineered by the Department of Justice as a trial case, so as to rush a Supreme Court decision on what was regarded on all sides as a matter of basic importance.

The broad issues involved represent the clash of interests in the anti-trust legislation of a generation ago, requiring ruthless competition between corporations at all costs, and the changed needs of certain modern industries, in which cut-throat competition is blamed by economists for reducing the whole industry to the bread line. The latter condition is admittedly true in the soft coal industry. It was personally cited by President Hoover in a speech before the American Federation of Labor at Boston in 1931. However, there seemed no way to modify this compulsory competition under the rigid anti-trust laws.

The Supreme Court has now, apparently, opened the door for such modification. It has declared, at any rate, that the 137 competitive coal producers do not violate the Sherman Act when they combine to open a single central selling agency, with other steps to minimize distribution costs.

Democrats Leave Opening to Amend Economy Measure

Caucus Action Is Threat for Ruinous Attack by Veterans' Bloc

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—President Roosevelt's emergency economy bill ran into a threatening snag in the Senate today when a caucus of Democrats refused to bind its members to oppose all amendments. Passage of the measure today or tomorrow remains a probability, but this now may be in such form as to tie the President's hands materially and to restrict the bill's potential economy value.

The caucus of Senate Democrats voted to bring its members to vote for the final bill as amended but leaves the veteran bloc perfectly free to wreck it by amendments in the beginning.

The greatest danger is that the proposal of the American Legion of a flat 25 per cent cut in all existing benefits may be substituted for features of the measures relating to veterans. Should such an amendment be passed—and there is strong support for it in the Senate—the result would be to reduce economies in the bill by more than $100,000,000.

Action of the caucus represented a decided victory for the veterans' lobby, which has been working frantically, ever since the President sent the bill "to maintain the credit of the United States" to Congress, to revise it in order to keep on the benefit rolls every name now there.

The Legion and other veterans' organizations are primarily interested in retaining in the statutes recognition of the rights to benefits of every class now included.

Attack Disability Abuses

President Roosevelt and economy forces generally are proceeding on the assumption that some classes of veterans now receiving disability allowances should be completely eliminated, and the powers granted under the bill as passed by the House would make this possible.

Non-service disability cases represent the largest single class which the President is understood to want eliminated. Payment of allowances for such cases already costs the Government roughly $300,000,000 a year and is mounting steadily. Compensation for this class is considered less defensible than for any other large group.

Inclusion of a 25 per cent limitation on benefit cuts was narrowly avoided in the House when the bill passed that body on Saturday. Should it be adopted in the Senate it is very doubtful that the leaders would be able to prevent its acceptance when it goes back to the lower chamber.

The tremendous weight of veterans' influence in Congress is strikingly indicated in the fight over the economy bill. Although it provides for a 15 per cent cut in the salaries of members of Congress and for drastic slashes in the salaries of all federal employees, opposition to the measure has virtually ignored these features.

Veteran Issue Looms Large

Anyone listening to the debates in Senate and House or watching the backstage operations of the politicians would get the impression that the bill aimed at nothing but the veterans. Opponents have concentrated entirely on this feature.

The President is banking on the economy bill very largely in his efforts to balance the budget. Needed by the Treasury for this purpose is approximately $1,000,000,000. More than half of this is expected to come from the exercise of economy powers conferred on the President in the bill.

In addition, Mr. Roosevelt expects to secure $250,000,000 in economies from reorganization of the Government, $130,000,000 from the beer tax and $100,000,000 cheaper refinancing of the public debt.

This last item, however, is predicated on passage of the economy bill on the theory that such an indication of determination to put the Government's house in order would build up confidence in the financial stability of the Government.

People of France Back Rejection of Further Arms Cut

Border Situation, They Say, Demands Security Be Had First

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 14—Deeply troubled by what it views as a serious manifestation of aggressive nationalism on the other side of the Rhine and Alps, French public opinion today ranged itself solidly behind the refusal of its representatives at Geneva to consent to further armament reductions without increased security.

The entire press reflects an anxiety so general that M. Edouard Daladier, Premier, deemed it advisable last night to broadcast a reassuring speech and an appeal to the nation to maintain calm.

"All France wants is peace," he said. "She covets no territory. She desires only order and work. But outside its borders, tumultuous movements, and even appeals to force, are taking place. Be assured we are following the evolution of international policies with extreme vigilance. France does not know hate nor fear. We can, and must, maintain calm and presence of mind."

Referring to recent conversations with British Ministers in Paris, M. Daladier declared: "It is certain that accord between Britain and France—nonexclusive of the accord which other peace-loving countries are invited to join—is the surest guarantee of peace in Europe."

He also expressed complete confidence in France's economic future, outlining reasons for public support of the 10,000,000,000-franc, long-term consolidation loan, the first portion of which, totaling 3,000,000,000 francs at 4½ per cent, was launched yesterday with apparent success.

His assurance that France intends to take an active part in the world economic conference is confirmed by the announcement that M. Georges Bonnet, Finance Minister, is going to London this weekend to assist in the elaboration of the conference program.

M. Paul Painlevé, influential Senator and former Minister, and M. Henry Bérenger, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, are among the leading political figures who today lend their weight to the editorial opinion of almost the entire French press, in warning that, while the present disturbed conditions continue to prevail in Europe, France must not sacrifice further its national defense at Geneva unless security measures are increased.

The general impression here is that adjournment of the conference might be desirable temporarily, if but to solve the problems underlying the present unrest.

Submerged Volcano in Philippines Said to Have World's Most Perfect Cone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—An important discovery has been made in the Philippine Islands by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, in the form of a submerged volcano which is reputed to have the most perfect cone in the world.

Under the direction of Commander R. F. Luce, the Philippine department of the survey, working around the coast of Palawan Island, located three submerged craters off the west coast of this island.

Palawan Island lies directly southwest from Manila and is the most southwest island of any size in the group of 8000 islands which make up the Philippines. It is rocky, about 250 miles long, very narrow and the least inhabited of any of the larger Philippine Islands. Only one town of importance exists on this island and the district is almost entirely wild.

The first of the three submerged craters was discovered by the S. S. Pathfinder, under the command of Captain Charles Shaw, 36 miles off the coast of Palawan last season. The other two were found this season, close to the first one and the whole group lies in a north and south direction just west of the entrance to the Malampaya Sound, near the northern end of the island and in the China Sea.

"The middle crater is the most remarkable," said Captain Shaw "It is more or less of a perfect cone resembling closely a smaller edition of the symmetrical Mayon volcano although the latter, of course, is on land. It is steep on all sides and completely detached from the submerged shelf and the other two craters by a 1000-foot depth of water.

The rims of each of the submerged craters are about five miles in diameter and the bases perhaps six miles in diameter.

Information that may prove important from the scientific and navigation point of view is expected to be obtained in the charting of the waters about these submerged craters. The work cannot move rapidly, however, due to the fact that no soundings can be made during the typhoon season nor during the monsoon weather.

Banking Proceeds On Normal Basis Save Ban on Gold

Public Reaction Regarded as True Test of Stability of State

Massachusetts banks headed into the calm waters of normal business today with the prospect that the sails of all their facilities will be set by Wednesday.

The only restrictions on the speed back to normal procedure are those designed to protect the commercial bank depositors against themselves by limiting payments in gold or gold certificates to prevent hoarding and foreign exchange transactions.

If there was ever any doubt as to the confidence of Boston depositors in their banks, it was dissolved yesterday when the reopening of 19 trust companies found the deposits registering a 4-to-1 ratio over withdrawals. Twenty-eight more trust companies throughout the State threw open their doors today with only the usual restrictions on unreasonable withdrawals.

Withdrawals were not even great enough to warrant the circulating of the new currency sent to each Federal Reserve district.

Other institutions, including cooperatives and credit unions, will resume normal business "as soon as possible," under the same authority vested in them by the President's proclamation, according to the state deputy bank commissioner.

At the State House, calm confidence holds sway, and was reflected in the down-town areas, where shopping was resumed with its usual vigor.

According to banking authorities at the State House, the calm reaction of the general public to the banking situation is a true test of the moral stamina of the Commonwealth and a sure indication of its stability. As was pointed out at the beginning of the bank holiday, they declared, the state banks are sound, but were closed only because the holiday became national in scope.

A statement from the Boston Clearing House Association said in part: "We are particularly gratified at the whole-hearted coöperation of our depositors, the press and the public in helping us meet the emergency just passed. Our appreciation is also extended to Governor Ely, the Mayor, Bank Commissioner Guy, the Police Commissioner and his men for their very loyal assistance."

Business conditions have apparently settled down to a period of quietude that is in sharp contrast to the past 10 days or so when developments came so rapidly they could hardly be kept track of.

Torrent of Gold Overflows Banks Of Chicago Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14—More gold was unearthed here yesterday than is dug out of the country's biggest gold mine in a year. Gold flooded in on the newly opened banks. It was a novel Klondike "gold rush." Nobody knows yet how much gold came in. Estimates notched the $20,000,000 mark. There were just too many gold coins turned in for the biggest banks in the West to count.

Tinkle, tinkle—the sound of gold coins clinking persistently—set the closing of the moratorium to music. Never has there been such a tune played here. The melody of the metal rose above the medley of the thronging banking aisles.

Gold was fetched in by the bag, in paper wrappings, fished out of pocketbooks, and hauled in by the box. People brought in their hoardings by street car and by armored car. They presented their golden wealth alone and in escort of private guard.

Receiving tellers ran their fingers nimbly through the heaps of $20 gold pieces with the speed they count the pennies when junior's little bank is brought in to be opened and counted. The big bright gold pieces were stacked in orderly piles, but when the pace of the incoming hordes grew too hot the neat piles toppled over in many a teller's cage and left just a scramble of mixed metal.

Europe Grouped in Two Blocs?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAVE ISSUES LOOM

Dark Shading Shows Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia), With Poland in Sympathy and France as Main Support, Grouped to Withstand Proposed Revision in Territorial Sections of Peace Treaties. Lighter Shading Shows Hungary, Germany and Italy, With Austria Generally in Sympathy, Forming Bloc for Revision.

Action of Italy Holds Key Place In Disarmament

Britain Hopes to Check Move to Form Rival European Groups

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—The British Government is making renewed efforts to bring about a meeting between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Signor Benito Mussolini. Having failed in their original plan to get the Italian Premier to go to Geneva, the British are now trying to arrange to have the two statesmen confer at Stresa or Turin. And it isn't too much to say that Downing Street considers the fate of the Disarmament Conference may hang on whether or not a meeting takes place.

The British have viewed with much concern the recent tendency of Italy to establish a grouping of revisionist states, which, pushed to its logical conclusion, would mean dividing Europe into two hostile camps, one headed by France and the Little Entente, the other by Italy and Germany.

In the course of a long conversation with Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to London, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, is understood to have made clear Britain's rooted dislike to anything in the nature of a return to the pre-war system of a balance of power, and at the same time appealed to Italy to prevent this happening by helping Britain salvage the Disarmament Conference.

Coöperation or Isolation

Faced thus by the alternatives of either coming to terms with France on the disarmament issue, thus keeping British friendship, which has been one of the rocks of Italian foreign policy for many years, or the probability of being diplomatically isolated in the Mediterranean, Signor Grandi hastened to Rome to place the situation before Signor Mussolini, who was sufficiently impressed to consent to have a long interview with M. Henry de Jouvenel, French Ambassador to Rome, with whom he previously refused to have more than formal dealings.

If Mr. MacDonald and Signor Mussolini succeed in arranging Anglo-Italian coöperation in furthering the work of the Disarmament Conference, the next step will be for Mr. MacDonald to seek good offices to compose Italio-French differences.

Concurrently, Italy and Britain as coguarantors of the Franco-German frontier under the treaty of Locarno would try to persuade the French to make an appreciable cut in land armaments in return for additional security under the proposed new pact against the use of force, and the Germans to give the necessary guarantee that they will not rearm.

Firm Handling Needed

It is admittedly the most difficult negotiation Mr. MacDonald has ever undertaken. But British diplomacy nevertheless is quite hopeful. It believes despite the alarms of the past few weeks that Europe does not want war. Recent events in Germany it regards as an effervescence which should expend itself harmlessly if firmly handled from within and tactfully from without.

As for Italy it is thought here when the Quirinal has thoroughly weighed the pros and cons it will decide in the present distracted condition of Germany that the time is not really propitious for trying to reestablish balance of power in Europe. Consequently it is confidently expected that Signor Mussolini will ultimately decide to come to Mr. MacDonald's aid.

Meanwhile, there was a welcome surprise here today when it was announced from Washington that Mr. Norman H. Davis will shortly sail for Europe to resume his work at the Disarmament Conference. It is agreed that the sooner he arrives the better for the prospects of a successful outcome of the present critical negotiations.

Little Entente's 'Merger' Held Big French Triumph

Foreign Policy Union Is Called Check to Italy's Revisionist Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The recent treaty, converting the loose relationship of the Little Entente into a closely bound international organization, is regarded here both as the completion of a policy followed by Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania for the past 14 years, and as a direct answer to policies and events in surrounding countries.

The Little Entente, envisaged by President Masaryk in 1917, was placed upon a basis of mutual cooperation under the treaties between the three states in 1921. With the new agreement signed in Geneva, the three nations will practically act as a single unit upon matters of foreign policy.

The Little Entente will have a permanent council which will meet three times a year, alternately in each of the states beginning with Prague in May, 1933. A permanent secretariat, one section of which will be in Geneva, and an economic council to prepare a gradual coordination of the trade interests of these states between themselves and with their neighbors are to be formed. In future, any economic agreements with other states likely to have political consequences must first be sanctioned by the permanent council.

Originally set up as a bulwark against all revisionist tendencies and especially for defense of the frontiers laid down in the peace treaties of St. Germain and the Trianon, the Little Entente's most stubborn opponent has been Hun-

(Continued on Page . Column 2)

Poles to Withdraw New Danzig Guards

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 14—One source of tense relations between Germany and Poland was eliminated today when the Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck, assured the League of Nations Council that his country would immediately withdraw the reinforcements recently sent to guard the Polish munitions depot at Westerplatt, adjoining the Free City of Danzig.

Due to recent activities in Danzig, Poland had reinforced the guard which is limited by treaty. The Senate of the Free City promptly complained to the League of Nations high commissioner who brought the matter before the Council. Poland by consenting to withdraw its reinforcements has removed a cause of friction which in view of the existing situation in Germany threatened to lead to serious complications.

Sir John Simon, who acted as the Council's representative in mediating between the Polish and Danzig authorities, congratulated both parties on the successful termination of the dispute. "This is a good example," said the British Foreign Secretary, "of the good work the League Council can do by conciliation, by bringing parties together and by insisting on the necessity of the strict observance of the agreements they have reached."

Mr. H. R. G. Rosting, the League's acting commissioner for the Free City, and Dr. Ziehm, president of the Danzig Senate, were present at the Council meeting and approved the solution arrived at.

Akron on Way to Canal Zone

MIAMI, Fla., March 14 (AP)—The naval dirigible Akron was freed from her mooring base at 10:02 a. m. for a flight to the Canal Zone. The Akron will return to Miami Thursday or Friday, remaining here until March 22.

Roosevelt Acts To Aid League In Peace Steps

Power of Arms Embargo Anywhere to Be Asked From Congress

Two Policies Linked

Washington to Keep Freedom of Action on Manchurian Committee's Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Strongly supplementing the American Government's decision published textually today to coöperate with the League of Nations in treatment of the Far Eastern crisis and all moves for world peace, it became known that the Roosevelt Administration intends to press for authority in the special session of Congress to declare an arms embargo against any power in the world.

The prospective embargo authority constitutes the teeth to the pledge to coöperate with the League. Taken together, the two policies mean an approach to the Far Eastern problem perhaps even more vigorous than the method evolved by Mr. Henry L. Stimson in the previous Administration.

It became known today that the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, recently called at the Department of State to inquire orally what action was expected in connection with the arms embargo. His inquiry was to guide British action in its recent much-abused arms embargo against China and Japan alike, now lifted.

World-Wide Application

Sir Ronald was told that until Congress takes action, the American Executive cannot participate in an arms embargo against a power engaged in international conflict. But he was also told that the Administration expects to press at the special session now sitting for the same authority which was requested —and sidetracked—in the last days of the Hoover Administration. It is policy to wait until the legislative slate in Congress is clearer.

Ignoring the limitation to the American continents placed by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, President Roosevelt and the Department of State intend to revert to the original resolution as it emerged from Senator William E. Borah's Committee on Foreign Relations.

In this form, the President would have broad authority to apply an embargo to any power engaged in international disturbance, in cooperation with other arms manufacturing states, but with latitude to define this coöperation.

Pledge of Coöperation

The new Administration pledged itself to coöperate with the League of Nations Advisory Committee on the Manchurian dispute, without, however, accepting full membership on the committee, in a reply addressed by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to the League.

In an explanatory statement the Roosevelt Administration reasserts and broadens the consultative policy of its predecessor. In a statement Mr. Hull says:

"The dictates of common sense call for consultation with free and frank discussion among the nations."

If any European powers were asking for a consultative pact, they have once more the American reassurance that informally, pact or no pact, the Washington Government stands ready under Democratic and Republican Administrations alike to consult with the rest of the world whenever consultation is required.

Ready for Consultation

The American reply—taken to be the first step in what is likely to be an energetic sequence of foreign policies, stresses that the promotion of peace in no matter what part of the world is of concern to all nations. The reply suggests that the American representative sit on the committee without vote, and appoints Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, to fulfill that function.

Despite the verbal caution of the note, the way is left open to fuller participation by indication that the American Government is prepared to coöperate "in such manner as may be found appropriate and feasible." This is a plain statement that the American "observer" might cease to be an observer if circumstances required.

Stimson's Attitude Broadened

By this move, President Roosevelt confirms the hearty espousal of Mr. Stimson's policies toward the Manchurian situation which he gave during the interregnum. He also continues the policy of warm coöperation with the League which grew up during the Hoover Administration and almost constituted a revolution in foreign policy.

When the invitation to coöperate with the League's advisory committee was received in the last week of the Hoover Administration, Mr. Stimson tentatively indicated that the United States was prepared to coöperate. Now, after study of the situation by the new Secretary of State, his trusted Undersecretary, Mr. William Phillips, and reference to President Roosvelt, the definite decision has been taken to go along with the League of Nations in its rough road toward organization of world peace.

In the explanatory note which precedes the reply to the League, the Department of State sponsors

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

New York Makes Steady Progress To Normal Basis

More Banks Resume and Stock Exchange Will Open in Day or So

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—With banks continuing to reopen for the transaction of normal business, New York is again today turning its gaze toward Washington with the strongest confidence it has manifested in three years that the second objective of the Federal Administration—the reëstablishment of the nation's credit—will be carried before the week is out.

This means that financial, business and trade quarters here look on the first objective, which was the overcoming of the bank crisis, as having been reached and conquered. In other words, New York sees the Roosevelt Administration fulfilling its promises, sees Democracy functioning at its very best.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York today authorized the reopening of 28 member banks up-state, 42 in New Jersey and two in Connecticut. Simultaneously, nonmember banks throughout the Second Reserve District obtained permission from state authorities to do business again. In the number were 11 banks in New York State. Mr. Joseph A. Broderick, state banking superintendent, also issued licenses for the reopening of 22 savings banks and all the savings and loan associations in Albany, Buffalo, Binghamton, Elmira, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy and Utica, and to one private bank in Albany and one in Rochester.

Again it was emphasized that the failure of any bank to reopen did not necessarily mean that it would not open later on. While no list was issued of the banks which have not yet received authorization to resume business, nine in this city were at the time this was written said to be without resumption licenses.

There is a flood of deposits flowing into the commercial banks and their compound interest departments and into the mutual savings banks. Bankers and observers of the situation declared that sanity appeared to have been restored not only here, but throughout the whole world.

Meanwhile, however, fullest precautionary measures are being taken to safeguard the dollar and to prevent any flight of capital from this country. Mr. Fred I. Kent, New York banker and internationally known economist, has been named as virtual dictator of foreign exchange dealings here, with offices in the Federal Reserve Bank in Liberty Street. Mr. Kent had a similar job during the World War and Wall Street looks on him as perhaps the best qualified man in the United States for this work.

The New York Stock Exchange, along with all commodity and security exchanges here, remained closed today pending a nation-wide resumption of banking. Brokers expect, however, that the stock exchange holiday will end tomorrow or Thursday.

Texas City Makes Actual Holiday of Bank Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOERNE, Texas, March 14—This city instead of mourning through the moratorium showed its faith in the future by making a real holiday out of it in "celebration of better times to come."

Mayor R. L. Hickman and political and business leaders started the celebration with the following proclamation:

"As an expression of confidence in the Government of the United States, and because of our belief in the brightness of the future and that a glorious new day is about to dawn for all our people, we request that the city of Boerne put on gala attire and that the flags be displayed and kept flying until after the present emergency.

"We believe that 'God is in His heaven, that the Government at Washington still lives,' that the American people cannot be beaten and we beg every citizen to greet his fellow with a smile and be all for Boerne and for America."

Closed New York Bank Must Face Investigation

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States attorney, said today that the books of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company and numerous employees of that institution were under subpœna.

Asked the reason for this action, he replied that it had been taken merely to determine whether certain rumors of speculation with the bank's funds justified grand jury investigation.

The Harriman National Bank and Trust Company did not reopen yesterday and under the emergency bank bill was placed in the hands of a conservator, Mr. Henry E. Cooper, president of the bank being designated to that post.

Ritchie Is Critical

BALTIMORE, March 14 (AP)—Gov Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, Saturday, criticized President Roosevelt's method of meeting the bank crisis, asserting that "there is neither the right nor the necessity to sacrifice or put in jeopardy" the non-Reserve state banks.

Dollar Trading Resumed

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—A bankers' committee yesterday decided to commence dealing in American dollars again at 2:30 p. m. (9:30 a. m. eastern standard time), about the time the first banks reopen in the United States.

Puerto Rican Banks Open

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 14 (By U. P.)—Gov. James R. Beverley permitted Puerto Rican banks to reopen Saturday to meet industrial and commercial pay rolls and to prevent a further accumulation of small checks.

South Carolina Acts

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 14 (AP)—South Carolinians yesterday began to adjust themselves for another bankless week, following Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood's extension of the financial holiday through Friday.

Banana Wages Held Up

VERA CRUZ, Mex., March 14 (AP)—American banana companies in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca states Saturday were unable fully to meet their pay rolls because of closure of banks in the United States.

Canadian Pacific Net Earnings

MONTREAL, March 14—Canadian Pacific net for the year ended Dec. 31 was $257,881, after taxes, charges, etc., compared with net of $13,834,472 in 1931.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

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Subscription 30/- per annum. Members may join temporarily 3/- per month. Rooms let for meetings. Charming Rest rooms, coal fires.

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Economy League Backs Roosevelt In Budget Slashes

Veterans' Lobby Decried as Threat of Minority Against the Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—The National Economy League, organized here last summer to campaign for reduction of expenses of government, has gone on record as unqualifiedly in favor of President Roosevelt's program for cutting the budget.

Several of the league's founders joined in issuing a statement yesterday in which they urged all citizens to demand, individually and collectively, that Congress "support the President's economy bill without crippling amendments or delay." They declared that while dependents and veterans actually disabled by war service must be protected "payments of the immense sums which have gone to men whose disabilities have no actual medical connection with the war must cease once and for all."

Simultaneously Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, addressing a special meeting of the league's membership committee, assailed the practice of organized minorities of "punishing or rewarding" members of Congress according to their response to the appeals of lobbyists and declared that "it has become necessary for the people to organize themselves throughout the country for protection against the action of their own elected representatives."

Asserting that some lobbyists have become "veritable dictators" General O'Ryan declared that besides strengthening the hands of the President, the people need to strengthen the courage of the Senate to support the Chief Executive.

"As citizens, make your demands upon the Senate in the name of all the people for prompt passage of the house bill," he urged. "Let the President and members of the Senate know by telegrams and letters that, for every lobbyist who may be opposing the President's recommendations, there are scores of thousands of citizens who have taken heart as a result of his energetic and forceful action."

Leaders of the American Legion in various parts of New York City have pledged support to the President's economy program. Dr. George J. Lawrence, New York state commander of the Legion, declared that members of the state organization had placed their confidence in President Roosevelt.

Mr. J. Irving, Kings County commander of the Legion, said his group stood "four square behind the President." Mr. John J. Otis, president of the Men's Committee of the Dugout, an organization of disabled veterans, telegraphed Senator Royal S. Copeland and Senator Robert F. Wagner that his group "go on record to stand behind the President in cutting down veterans' expenditures."

In 'Nocturne'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Alice Dudley, a Member of Ted Shawn's Dance Group, Which Will Appear Through Next Week at the Repertory Theater.

Store Dictatorship Given to Consumer

Development of "creative merchandising" is the definite need of manufacturers and retailers, Mr. G. Lynn Sumner, president of the Lynn Sumner Company of New York, said at the luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston in the Hotel Statler today.

Because the old law of "supply and demand" has been superseded by the new law of "demand and supply," he said manufacturers and retailers must turn to "creative merchandising," that is "find out what people want. Make it or get it for them. Let them know you have it." He said, "The consumer has become the dictator of what shall be made and what shall be stocked—and the sooner manufacturers and retailers recognize this reversal of the order of things, just so much sooner will deficits be transformed into dividends."

He pointed to the daily newspaper as the best example of "creative merchandising." He added that "its sole objective is to give the public what it wants. It could not live—it could not sell its product on any other basis. The capable editor has an uncannily accurate judgment of the relative consumer interest in each piece of news in each day's happenings and he displays it accordingly. The new merchandising must be conducted on the same principle."

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:30 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC. National Council on Radio in Education: "Farm Relief," round table.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:30 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "Heart Songs"; octet.
11:30 NEC, "Dance Hits of Different Periods."
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Golden Bird canaries.
5:30 "Rock-a-Bye Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California Melodies; interview; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five-Star Theater; John Charles Thomas, baritone; eymphony orchestra.
10:30 Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, "The Melodeers."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
6:15 CBS, dance music.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 Providence Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Andover Square and Compass Glee Club.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 Time, sports, news, weather.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony; soloists.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded program.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—University Extension talk.
3:00 Betty and Bob.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Chorus and Symphony Orchestra.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:20 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Lenten service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and local programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Russian Gypsies Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.

Providence Banks Open

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14 (AP)—Eight Federal Reserve member banks and two nonmember banks in Providence today resumed full activity on a currency basis. The banks reopening reported normal conditions and no unusual developments in the first hour of operation.

Montana Governor Resigns

HELENA, Mont., March 14 (AP)—Gov. John E. Erickson resigned late today to become the successor to the late Thomas J. Walsh in the United States Senate. Mr. Frank H. Cooney, Lieutenant-Governor, becomes the chief executive of Montana.

Roosevelt to Run Bad Bankers And Banking to Holes

Orders Senate Inquiry to Go Boldly Ahead With Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—With banks reopening in all parts of the country, President Roosevelt has instructed both the legislative and the executive branches of the Government to go boldly ahead with their investigations and prosecution of all alleged illegal banking practices.

It was believed in some quarters that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee would postpone its banking investigation until a later date when disclosures would not have such a weakening effect on the banking system of the country as those recently made concerning the National City Bank are said to have had.

But with the consent of Mr. Roosevelt, the committee reorganized yesterday under the chairmanship of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida and decided that Mr. Ferdinand Pecora should continue as committee investigator and should inform the committee when he is ready for further hearings.

After Senator Fletcher had conferred with the President yesterday the following announcement was made:

"Both the President and Senator Fletcher agreed that the investigation should be continued. Its purpose is twofold: first, to try to prevent the old evils from ever returning, and second, to seek to learn all the evils that must be guarded against.

"The Attorney-General had been requested to keep in close touch with the Banking and Currency Committee as they resume their investigation, and to prosecute vigorously any violation of the laws if such violations are revealed."

The Department of Justice, under Mr. William D. Mitchell, former Attorney-General, began a study of the Senate committee's testimony to ascertain if any laws had been violated, but it had only begun its investigation when the Administration changed. The work will be carried on under the direction of Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the new Attorney-General.

The opinion of Mr. Roosevelt and of the Treasury is that the air may as well be cleared of unethical banking practices all at once. They believe that if the Government uncovers the story of what went on in banking houses in the prosperous days of 1928 and 1929, and metes out punishment to guilty bankers, the public will have its confidence restored.

"The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization," the President declared in his anaugural address. He does not intend, if these "money changers" have violated the laws, that they shall go unpunished.

Conservators Hold Two Detroit Banks

DETROIT, March 14 (AP)—Detroit's two largest banks, the First National Bank-Detroit and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, today were in the hands of federal conservators pending development of a satisfactory permanent plan to provide the city with adequate banking facilities.

The conservators, Mr. Paul Keyes, of the United States Comptroller of Currency's office for the First National, and Mr. J. L. Schram, assistant administrator of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the Guardian National, took over the banks yesterday, one month—almost to the hour—after Gov. William A. Comstock's proclamation placed all Michigan banks on a "holiday" schedule.

The First National, as of Feb. 11, had deposits of approximately $360,000,000; the Guardian National approximately $104,000,000. Meanwhile two other Detroit banks—the Detroit Savings Bank, with deposits of approximately $30,000,000, and the United Savings Bank, with approximately $11,340,000 in deposits—were ready for business under authorization announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago last night.

Motion Pictures

Cinema Classic Revived

"Potemkin," that mighty classic of the screen first shown by Mr. George Kraska at Symphony Hall several years ago, was revived at his Fine Arts Theater yesterday. A synchronized score, calling on Beethoven and other musical giants for support, has been added with, we should think, heightening effect. And we should also suppose that the ending, with much triumphal marching to "The Internationale" in the Red Square, is a deviation from the original silent picture.

This stupendous essay in pure cinema, directed by the Russian genius, Eisenstein, should not be missed by anyone who hopes for the development of motion pictures into art. Here is the supreme example of "filmic motion." If the spoken bombast of the person who offers gratuitous aid to our imaginations could be deleted, it would be a perfect occasion. Of course the English comment is no real part of the picture.

The story deals with the mutiny in 1905 of the Russian cruiser Potemkin's crew, provoked by impure food and even more cruel injustices. The leader is fatally wounded and taken in a small vessel to the nearby port of Odessa, where the population rises to join the mutineers. The Cossacks descend upon the people, and the Potemkin in reprisal turns its guns on the soldiers. When the Russian fleet, with seeming impending destruction in its wings, approaches the single defiant cruiser, the huzzahs of brotherhood supplant the expected disaster.

The surge and thunder, sweep and swirl of the action is magnificent. With humanity the hero, the import becomes universal. It is an epic poem of almost appalling beauty unfolded in truly remarkable photographic terms.

A secondary feature on the bill, having its first public showing in Boston, is also out of Russia. "Mechanics of the Brain," an absolutely silent film (under direction of Pudovkin), depicting the laboratory experiments of Prof. Ivan Pavlov, will be of interest to physiologists, psychologists, and perhaps psychiatrists, but not to readers of this newspaper. M. L.

Goodwin Supports Measure to Collect 'Intangibles' Tax

Estimating that "tax dodgers" slip through the State's fingers with millions of dollars annually, Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission today described an emergency relief plan at the State House to reclaim at least $24,000,000 of these "lost funds" each year and pass them along to ease the burden of the home owner.

His proposals, as incorporated in House Bill 865, would support Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, in determining those who get "out from under" the tax burden as owners of intangible property and ascribing to them some form of taxation to force payments of their just proportion of the State's revenues.

Most of the "tax dodgers," he declared, are wealthy "lobbyists" and well-organized for legislative opposition to his plan. They want higher gasoline taxes, a poll tax on women or any tax that keeps them immune, the finance expert added.

One of the largest crowds of the current legislative session stormed Gardner Auditorium to listen to the speaker, who cited the tax commissioner as strongly in favor of the proposed legislation. The Equal Tax League is actual sponsor of the measure. Mr. Goodwin would pass along the added revenues to towns and cities for the relief of real estate in general. His figures revealed that while real-estate taxes had climbed steadily, taxes on intangibles had dropped with equal consistency.

Dominicans Start Move to Supplant American Officer

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WASHINGTON, March 14—The Government of the Dominican Republic, taking advantage of the change from Republican to Democratic Administration in Washington, has launched a drive to displace Mr. William Ellis Pulliam, American receiver-general of Dominican customs since 1921.

The Dominican Legation here has verbally informed the Department of State that Mr. Pulliam is "persona non grata" to the Dominican Government of President Trujillo, the United Press learned from authoritative sources here yesterday.

In view of the fact that no formal charges have been filed and that the Dominicans have not impugned the honesty of the receiver-general, but have stated quite the contrary, the move is viewed here as purely political and destined, if successful, to have far-reaching political consequences.

The reason given by the Dominicans for wishing the change is that President Trujillo has felt that Mr. Pulliam has been working too closely with those in opposition to the President who enjoys virtually dictatorial powers. The storm has been brewing for some time.

During the administration of Mr. Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of State, a similar attempt was made to displace Mr. Pulliam, but without success. Because of Mr. Pulliam's record for "honesty, ability and great impartiality coupled with his full and intimate knowledge of the Dominican situation," Mr. Stimson refused to act unless the Dominican's were able to present sworn charges of irregularity. This they failed to do and the matter was dropped.

Gold Pieces for Sale In Virginia Pawn Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Here's a golden paradox. You can't withdraw the metal from banks, but you can still have it put in your teeth, at least for the present. What's more, if you should have an uncontrollable desire for a piece of hard money, the best place to buy it, and almost the only place it can be bought legally, is in a pawn shop.

A number of local pawn shops reported they had a small supply of $2.50, $5, and $10 gold pieces. No instructions have been issued as to their sale, and the price, a slight premium over the face value, is unchanged. A premium is charged because pawn shop gold is usually mounted in a ring for hanging to a watch chain.

Bluenose to Visit Chicago

LUNENBURG, N. S., March 14 (AP)—Under the name Lunenburg Exhibitors, a company has been formed to finance Bluenose's first excursion into fresh water. The intention is to take the champion of the fishing fleets up the St. Lawrence and through the lakes to the world fair at Chicago. It is a commercial proposition.

Connecticut Banks Open

HARTFORD, Conn., March 14 (AP)—National and state banks in the cities of Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport and Stamford resumed banking activities today, it was announced by Mr. George J. Bassett, state bank commissioner.

Red Cross Appeals For $500,000 Fund To Aid Quake Area

All Nation Asked to Help Families Whose Homes Crumbled to Earth

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The American Red Cross appealed today for $500,000 of contributions for small home owners and others without resources who suffered in the California earthquake. At the same time, the Red Cross announced it had contributed $50,000 to the fund.

"The 7500 owners of small homes wrecked in this catastrophe are the most seriously stricken, now that the emergency has been met," Mr. John Barton Payne, chairman of the society, said. "The majority of these families are without resources.

"California citizens are not themselves able to bear the whole burden, and the Red Cross is confident that thousands of our sympathetic citizens in other states will want to give a relief fund for these gravely stricken families.

"So the Red Cross is asking help from the middle West and the East. Red Cross chapters everywhere will accept contributions from the public.

"It should be borne in mind that for decades Californians have given generously to relief funds to help victims of disasters in other parts of the nation, but themselves have received no help, through the Red Cross or otherwise, since the 1906 disaster in San Francisco.

"Despite the distressful conditions that affect all of our citizens, the Red Cross confidently asks for this $500,000 for these sorely afflicted families, believing that the tragic story unfolded in the press and over the radio in the past few days has touched the heart of the nation."

The Red Cross said 60,000 persons were being fed in the earthquake area.

Long Beach Takes Steps To Restore Business

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 14 (AP)—Business stirred in this city today with the echo of Friday's devastating earth shocks still in the ears of the populace.

All banks which could complete temporary repairs meeting with the approval of building inspectors planned to open at 10 a. m., 88 hours after the first quake and 11 days after Gov. James Rolph Jr. declared a state bank holiday.

A few opened yesterday and allowed withdrawals of $15 a person, but all restrictions were to be removed today in an effort to aid the partially paralyzed community. Bread lines shortened as Monday's bank openings enabled many depositors who had funds tied up to obtain food money.

There were two severe tremors yesterday, one at 5:16 a. m., and the other near noon. Many of the more timid residents continued to camp in tents in their yards, fearful of another devasting shock. The rehabilitation committee took definite steps to restore business in the belief an immediate resumption and giving the idle something to do will relieve much of the hysteria.

Faulty Construction Blamed for Severe Loss

PASADENA, Calif., March 14 (AP)—Faulty construction was blamed yesterday by Mr. John Hays Hammond, internationally known engineer of New York, for most of the damage wrought by last Friday's earthquakes in southern California.

"Even in countries where there are intense earthquakes, Japan among others, properly constructed buildings do not suffer from even the most severe shocks," Mr. Hammond said. "There, while earth shocks are terrifying to the uninitiated, in the history of California, the damage and loss of life resulting from them have been insignificant compared with the devastation of other forces of nature—hurricanes, floods and the like, elsewhere in the world."

Rare Postage Stamps Found at 'Auction'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—"Three for a cent in cash or meal tickets," said an undergraduate, Leo Shenfield, auctioning off a batch of what he thought were not-so-rare postage stamps. He needed luncheon and carfare money, and members of the New York University Philatelic Society were doing business.

"No, sir! Some of these are worth $30!" declared Prof. John G. Glover, a stamp collector.

Examination revealed that one of the stamps was a rare British issue canceled in South Africa during the Boer War. Mr. Shenfield, a junior at the School of Commerce, bought the stamp in a packet with 999 others for 25 cents.

Merrimack Manufacturing Loss

Merrimack Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $1,074,382 after depreciation, taxes, interest and reduction of inventory to market. In the previous year the loss was $2,335,267.

Minister of War Thinks Japan Not To Expand South

General Araki Indefinite About Investing Area About Peiping

TOKYO, March 14 (AP)—Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, Japan's Nationalist leader and dominant figure in the Cabinet, said today he did not think Japan would extend its military operations into north China proper.

But the General would give no assurances of what course would be taken.

Concerning all the various projects which reports have said Japan might take up, now that its armies are poised on the northern frontier of undisputed Chinese territory, he had the same laconic reply:

"I do not think so."

Written questions presented him by the Associated Press, each answered in these words, were:

Does it appear necessary that the Japanese Army extend operations south of the Great Wall into the Peiping - Tientsin international treaty districts?

Does the Japanese army intend to assist Manchukuo to extend its boundaries south of the wall?

Will it assist in reseating Henry Pu Yi, now the nominal head of the Manchoukuo Government, on the throne of his forefathers at Peiping?

Will it assist Chinese leaders in North China to establish an independent state similar to Manchoukuo and, perhaps, affiliated with that state?

Last indications from the front were that the Japanese would at least decide it was necessary to cross a short distance from the wall to break up Chinese concentrations. The Chinese put up much stiffer resistance in fighting to retain their ancient garrisons in the Great Wall than against the Jehol Province invasion, and Japanese reports today said 5000 Chinese were slain in recent battles at Kupeikow, the pass leading to Peiping.

Japan Advances South

PEIPING, China, March 14 (AP)—Chinese officials admitted yesterday the Japanese had occupied Kupeikow, a Great Wall pass between Jehol City and Peiping. Chinese casualties prior to the establishment of the new line, said to be drawn two miles outside of Kupeikow, totaled between 4000 and 5000 men, it was officially said.

Temperance Drama Played

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A revival of the famous temperance drama of the 'eighties, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," offered in the Little Theater of the University of Georgia by the Thalian-Blackfriars Dramatic Club, proved one of the most popular dramatic offerings of recent years. Capacity houses greeted the play on two successive evenings. The production was offered under the direction of Edward C. Crouse, assistant professor in the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism.

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Last 8 Times
JOHN GOLDEN in Association with The American Theatre Society Presents
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Canadian Deficit Of $145,000,000 At Least, Expected

Budget Ready, Said to Cut Tariff and Sales Tax Exemption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 14—Definite announcement was made in the House yesterday that the budget would be brought down on March 21. Its provisions have been guarded with the usual secrecy, but about 50 tariff changes, mostly downward, are expected.

A deficit of at least $145,000,000 is inevitable. Present exemptions in the sales tax are said likely to be removed and several new taxes announced.

The House of Commons devoted the whole session Monday to debate on the second reading of the railway bill. The Liberal opposition gained some weight. A typical note of criticism was sounded by Mr. Sam W. Jacobs (Liberal, Jacques Cartier), who suspected that the Government was washing its hands of the direction of the Canadian National Railways to escape possible odium if the railway situation got any worse. If it improved, the Government, he declared, could win some prestige as father of the idea. If it got worse, it could be blamed on the new trustee board. However, Mr. Jacobs was in support of the fundamentals of the bill, he said, because it meant ultimate amalgamation which, in his opinion, would be a good thing for both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways.

The Senate reached no conclusion on a bill which would legalize sweepstakes in Canada. There was much argument for and against. The city of Vancouver proposes to raise $350,000 for its hospitals if the bill goes through, and this was used by British Columbia senators as an argument for it.

But, according to Senator James Murdock, only 20 per cent of the Irish Sweepstakes went to the hospitals, and he supposed a similar condition would prevail here. Out of 7,000,000 counterfoils which went into the big drum of the Irish Sweepstakes, he added, only 627 people obtained major prizes.

Senator Casgrain supported it as "cheap entertainment," but Senator Gillies, who moved that the bill be given a six-months hoist, asked, "What about the disappointment later?"

Music

Monday Symphony Concert

Three classics of Russian music had been selected by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky to make up the program of the fifth in the Monday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given last evening in Symphony Hall. They were Glinka's Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla," Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto and Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps." Miss Carmela Ippolito was the soloist.

The program was well arranged to display the resources and development of Russian music. The overture, taken at a dizzy pace, was brilliantly and eloquently performed. The concerto, not the most appealing of all the works that have been written in this form, still offers a challenge to virtuosity and to musicianship. Miss Ippolito brought to its interpretation an adequate technique (her harmonics were particularly good), a pleasing though not a large tone and a clear structural conception. She was, however, too busy with these fundamentals to give the work the rhythmic subtlety and the musical imaginativeness which it requires if it is to be raised out of routine performance.

The "Sacre" caused no rioting. Not even hisses or boos competed with the applause. A few persons left unobtrusively at the intermission, but the majority of the Monday subscribers, most of whom were probably hearing the work for the first time, listened with open minds and remained to applaud until the conductor was justified in calling the men to their feet. It may be that part of the clapping was intended more for the interpreters than for the composer, since the performance was a marvel of virtuosity; but on the whole, the Monday audience distinguished itself by its receptiveness to this modern masterpiece.

L. A. S.

Supreme Court Reverses Decision On Munroe Stores

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP) — The Supreme Court, clearing from its docket a number of long-pending cases, yesterday held illegal the Florida chain store tax, upheld the Interstate Commerce Commission on reducing petroleum rates to North Dakota and western Minnesota, and approved the contempt conviction of a juror who caused mistrial in the celebrated Foshay case.

The court reversed a Circuit Court decision and ruled that Louis Raphael of Connecticut had no right to maintain suit in Federal Court against George B. Munroe of Quincy, Mass., as receiver for the Munroe Stores, Inc., of Massachusetts.

The Munroe Stores were placed in bankruptcy in 1930 and Munroe was appointed receiver. Harold F. Dempsey made an offer to purchase the stores' assets, which was accepted by the Federal District Court, Dempsey being required to furnish a bond.

Raphael proved a claim against the bankrupt and when Dempsey failed to carry out his agreement for the purchase was permitted to bring suit in the state courts against Dempsey, where he obtained a judgment. The Federal District Court held Dempsey's bondsman liable to the receiver, and Raphael then asked that court to make the receiver liable on his claim. Munroe contested, contending that the federal courts should not permit him to maintain the suit because Raphael has a judgment in the state courts.

Canadian Tanneries Hopeful of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadian tanneries are busier than they were a year ago, and increased employment is looked for during the winter and spring as benefits of the trade treaties following the Imperial Economic Conference are felt, declared Mr. Aubrey Davis of Newmarket, president of the Tanners' Association of Canada at its annual meeting here. The purchase of hides and skins from New Zealand by Canadian tanneries will be increased.

Events Tonight

Home Owners League: Meeting, speaking program, Faneuil Hall, Faneuil Hall Square, 8.

Tufts Historical Society: Meeting, talk, "Ireland and the Present Political Situation," by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, Packard Hall, 8.

Meeting in interests of Beaver School, 75 Chestnut Street, 8.

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Talk, "Design for Greater Value," by Mr. Henry Dreyfuss, Filene's Clothes Auditorium, 8.

Longy School of Music: Monthly open house concert by faculty members, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Supper meeting, lecture, "Specimen Rock Climbs Throughout the Alps," by Mr. Robert L. M. Underhill, 3 Joy Street, 6.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Spring flower show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through March 18.

Zonta Club of Boston: International Zonta Day dinner and entertainment, Hotel Commander, Cambridge, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "New Books," by Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, 7.

New England Railroad Club: Dinner and meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, dancing by Mrs. Lucille Perry Hall, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Potemkin," (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.
Peabody Playhouse—"Gold in the Hills," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Spring flower show, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., through March 18.

Lecture, "Harriet Martineau in America," by the Rev. Carroll Perry, home of Mrs. L. Carteret Fenno, 238 Beacon Street, 3.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Final art talk in series, "Contemporary Art," by Miss Dorothy Adlow, Museum of Fine Arts, 2.

New England Ice Cream Manufacturers Association: Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Museum of Fine Arts: Gothic Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Land of Windmills," 9 and 11, and "The Maple Tree," 10 and 2:30; Clipping Club meeting, 3. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Daughters of the American Revolution: Annual state conference, morning and afternoon meetings, Hotel Statler, through Thursday.

Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk, "Present Responsibilities of Municipal Government," by Mr. Sinclair Weeks, Mayor of Newton, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Potemkin," (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.
Longy School of Music—Marionette Troupe of the Teatro du Piccoli, 2:30.
Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern wood cuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; sixteenth century French engravings.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the sea. Also flower studies from Hawaii by Lloyd Sexton. Through March 18.

Scherree Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of the sea by John P. Benson. Through March 18.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Salon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Also paintings and water colors by Giulio de Blaas. Through March 18.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aisen. Through month of March.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings by Homer Ellertson and silver-points by Thelma Wood. Through month of March.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes by Grace Collier. Through March 24.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur Musgrave. Through March 25.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; slightly warmer tonight; colder Wednesday night; minimum temperature tonight will be near 38; moderate east winds, becoming west and northwest Wednesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Snow or rain tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature tonight; colder Wednesday night.

Vermont: Rain or snow tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight or Wednesday; rising temperature tonight; colder Wednesday night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong east or northeast winds, strong at times this afternoon, diminishing tonight and becoming north or northwest Wednesday; overcast weather with rain or snow over north portion tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	56	Montreal	20	28
Bismarck	18	48	Nantucket	38	46
Boston	36	38	New Orleans	70	80
Buffalo	32	42	New York	40	52
Calgary	16	30	Norfolk, Va.	66	74
Charleston	62	74	North Platte	28	62
Chicago	38	60	Philadelphia	40	52
Cincinnati	60	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	74
Denver	30	58	Pittsburgh	60	64
Eastport, Me.	24	28	Portland, Me.	30	34
Hatteras	64	68	Raleigh	64	74
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	54	84
7 p.m. Mar. 13	70		St. Paul	26	42
Helena, Mont.	28	44	Salt Lake City	30	46
Huron, S. D.	24	58	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville	62	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	56
Kansas City	44	78	Seattle	42	52
Key West	76	80	Tampa	66	80
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	66	66
Memphis	66	76	Wichita, Kan.	46	82
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	18	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 14.
B—Maximum March 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:45 p. m., Wednesday 1:03 a. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:20 p. m.

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Greeting the Eye at Spring Flower Show

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

LILACS IN MARCH BY A GARDEN GATE

Part of Exhibit by Chestnut Hill and Swampscott Garden Clubs Which Won First Prize for Exhibit of Part of a Village Street.

Horticultural Society Show Is Dazzling Stream of Color

Spring Flower Exhibit One of Greatest Spectacles of Patterned Beauty Placed on View in History of the Organization

With the possible exception of the great 1930 show, which, however, did not excel it, the current spring exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on view at Mechanics Building through the week, is the greatest spectacle of patterned beauty placed on view in the history of the society.

Grand Hall, Exhibition Hall and the exhibition space of the second floor are embroidered with a dazzling stream of color. The large exhibits seem to have profited by the experience of former years and there is gone from them any feeling that size and multiplicity of integral parts have been allowed to overbear design.

There are wider spaces around the exhibits so that it is possible for the eye to separate them from neighboring pieces and to enjoy them thus for their own values.

Outdone Themselves

The garden clubs of the State have outdone themselves in the fashioning of a village street which takes simple ingredients, backs them with cottages or tea houses or rustic fencery and makes of them, individually and as a whole, a scene which is accustomed to New England eyes and a revelation to the eyes of visitors from beyond the Atlantic seaboard.

As the show is on view daily from 9 a. m. it is to be supposed that exhibitors of the more perishable items will put up fresh exhibits from time to time but they will, in the case of prize winners, be of the same consistency which won the prizes, so that visitors may keep track of what is going on in the high world of horticulture.

Each afternoon there are lectures on subjects akin to the various subdivisions of the show; for instance tomorrow afternoon, Wednesday, Mr. P. J. Van Melle will discuss rock gardens and their building at 2 o'clock, and Mr. L. W. Atwater the problems of lighting a garden at night, at 3 o'clock.

With more numerous competition by individuals in the orchid classes this year than in some years past, it was inevitable that there be great public interest in the decision of the judges. People who follow the Horticultural Society shows have come to be familiar with the great collections of orchids owned hereabouts.

Burrage Collection Absent

The Burrage collection, perhaps the foremost in the country, is not represented in the show this year, and scarcely anyone can remember a year in which that has been true. On the other hand, Mr. Edwin S. Webster, who has been coming along steadily in latter years as a close competitor of Mr. Burrage, took a coveted first in orchids and also the gold medal of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society for the exhibit showing the highest standard of culture.

Mr. Charles C. Dexter of Sandwich, Mass., took the large gold medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for his amazing collection of azaleas, which occupies one of the choice border positions in Exhibition Hall and is a triumph not only of individual types and specimens but of mosaic coloring in the whole.

The platform of Grand Hall is given over entirely to the superb acacias of Mrs. Galen Stone of Marion, Mass. In past years, due in no small part to the industrious efforts of the late Thomas Roland of Nahant, acacias have come to be familiar, both as cut flowers and as spectacular flower show exhibits to the people of this part of the country.

Set Against Black Velvet

Mrs. Stone's acacias are arranged in good spacing in tubs, set against black velvet and given that distance from neighboring exhibits which provides observers with the best possible perspective for a flower of a color and texture which needs distance to give full scope to its loveliness. Mrs. Stone has received the large gold medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for this exhibit.

The orchids of Butterworth of Framingham have taken the customary prizes which reward the efforts of a commercial grower; the elder Butterworth, now passed on, had the first orchid greenhouse in the United States, 50 years or so ago, and believed so in this then almost unheard of flower that he carried a few into the Boston market in a newspaper, was spurred by the disbelieving sniffs of the marketman to whom he offered them, went home, tore his plants to pieces, repotted them and lived to see orchids he grew and developed take their place as among the finest orchids grown anywhere in the United States.

The list of awards of this show is necessarily a long one. It tells a story of long years of patient cultivation of flowers, often under adverse conditions but always with the boon of public appreciation. Roses, carnations, tulips, lilies and quantities of other flowers are to be seen at their best at the show If the officials of the exhibition were faint hearted a few days ago, thinking of the mass of money that had gone into a show which might now fall of even keeping its head above water through the mischance of the banking holiday, their hearts must have warmed at the spectacle of literally hundreds upon hundreds of people pouring into Mechanics Hall today from 9 o'clock on—and paying for their tickets, too. School children came in considerable groups. Members of the Horticultural Society came bringing groups of friends. The officials of the society beamed. The perfume of flowers was everywhere. The bank holiday was something in the past.

Six British Subjects Released at Moscow

MOSCOW, March 14 (AP) — Six British subjects and 25 other employees of the British Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Company who were arrested by the secret police were released from custody today but were forbidden to leave Moscow and were directed to report to the police every day.

The Telegrafen Union News Agency said there was an investigation of charges that the Englishmen were participating in sabotage damaging to the interests of the state.

Bakery Engineers Meeting in Chicago Put Ban on Liquor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14—"No liquor entertaining" is again the rule at the annual convention of the American Society of Bakery Engineers now in session here, it is stated by Mr. Victor E. Marx, secretary-treasurer of the society. The bakery equipment and supply trade was notified in advance that alcoholic entertainment would not be countenanced, and the delegates were told the trade had been so notified.

"As a result," said Mr. Marx, "such entertainment is neither offered nor expected."

In the notice to members attending the meeting, Mr. Robert L. Gerdes of Memphis, Tenn., president of the society, said:

"During the past two years, the Bakery Engineers have been quite fortunate in eliminating any outside influence that would tend to detract from the success of their meetings.

"This has been accomplished by the coöperation of our members and the Allied Tradesmen in supporting the policy regarding liquor and entertainment which has been approved and adopted by the officers and executive committee."

State Considers End to Fee System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 14—Proposals to abolish the fee system of payment in New Hampshire and instead pay county officials straight salaries are being considered by the New Hampshire General Court. The recommendations were made by a special recess legislative committee appointed by Gov. John G. Winant to study the fee system.

The committee's proposals would abolish the practice followed for more than 217 years and would place sheriffs and registers of probate and deeds on a salary basis and amend the law to allow fees now paid under existing statutes to revert to the county. The recommendations follow closely some of those suggested by the Brookings Institute investigation, made as a result of a state-wide survey last year and just released to the members of the New Hampshire Legislature.

Both surveys criticize county government in New Hampshire and offer suggestions as to legislation such as would establish a radical change in the method of selecting county officers, now elected at biennial state elections. It is the belief of the investigators that a salary basis would result not only in economies to the counties but in a more systematic method of accounting, uniform in each county, and more effective county government.

Holding Company Control Opposed At State Hearing

The 11 proposals for legislation in Massachusetts to regulate public utility holding companies are being opposed before the legislative Committee on Power and Light as "unworkable, destructive and unnecessary."

Mr. B. Loring Young, counsel for the New England Power Association, which is opposed to the legislation, defended the association, asserting that it enjoys the confidence of the public and investors alike, and he declared that it is no time to deflate any values. He urged that the law be maintained as it is, and that the Department of Public Utilities work out problems of rate and service.

The proposal to abolish three of the five county training schools to effect a saving of $100,000 was heard before the Committee on Public Welfare, and faced considerable local opposition, especially from Essex County. Proponents contended transfers could be made from one school to another without congestion.

By rising vote, 69 to 63, a bill providing that corporations be penalized for failure to comply with findings of the Minimum Wage Committee was substituted for an adverse committee report.

With three dissenters, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives favorably reported a bill making an appropriation of $275,000 to be used in the present emergency for the employment of men in forest work.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

No new productions are being offered on Boston stages this week. Continuing pieces include "When Ladies Meet," at the Plymouth; "The Red Mill," at the Copley, and "Gold in the Hills," at Peabody Playhouse.

Next Monday brings several new bills: "Teatro dei Piccoli," the Italian marionettes, at the Plymouth; George M. Cohan in "Pigeons and People," at the Colonial, and "Dangerous Corner," by J. B. Priestley, at the Peabody.

Also next week, Ted Shawn and his Dance Group will appear at the Repertory Theater, with varied programs. On Tuesday evening, March 21, male dancers only will appear.

British Anti-Slavery Campaign Described

The last steps in the British anti-slavery movement were traced last night by Mr. Reginald Coupland, in the fourth of his lectures under the auspices of the Lowell Institute. He told how Wilberforce and his "small band of propagandists" persistently introduced and reintroduced their resolution against the slave trade into session after session of Parliament.

Opposed by the powerful slave traders, by the Irish faction for a time, and by interests in the West Indies, the struggle dragged on until about 1806, when it finally won Parliament, to become effective as law in the next year.

Weather Station Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The navy has completed plans for a weather station on one of the Aleutian Islands from which its experts hope to be able to predict storms long before they drench the Pacific coast area.

Moratorium on Social Show Declared by Cabinet Wives

'Too Many Other Things to Think About,' Says Mrs. Roosevelt in Announcement—Egg Rolling and Veterans Reception Retained

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—A moratorium on "social show" has been called by the women of the new Administration, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced today.

The wives of the Cabinet members, Mrs. Roosevelt said, have come to this decision in view of the present emergency. "We none of us cared to have more formal social things than were absolutely necessary; we all felt that this is not a time when we should be thinking much about it and certainly not a time when much money should be spent on purely social show," she declared.

"We all realize that people have to see each other and get to know each other, but we decided that, as far as formal social things were concerned, we would do as little as possible," Mrs. Roosevelt added. The Easter egg rolling on the White House lawn would be held as usual and there will be the customary garden party for disabled veterans, but nothing else of a formal nature has been scheduled. "There are so many other things to think about" was Mrs. Roosevelt's explanation.

The Cabinet wives will not observe the customary days "at home" at least until next autumn. Their children are still in school in various parts of the country and it will be some time until they are settled. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the hope that the Cabinet wives would "drop in for tea" with her any day.

Mrs. Roosevelt expects to spend two days of this week in New York, where she will attend the wedding of a former pupil of hers at the Tod Hunter School, Miss Anne Ward, daughter of Dr. Wilbur Ward.

On Friday, President and Mrs. Roosevelt will celebrate their twenty-eighth wedding anniversary. Some of their family and old friends will come to dinner, including the President's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Delano, the Roosevelts' daughter, Mrs. Anna Dall, and her husband, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish of New York, in whose home the Roosevelts were married.

An economy program is in full force in the domestic end of the White House. Most of the servants who were relieved of their posts at the Executive Mansion as a result of the slash have been returned to other departments, although a few were dismissed. Mrs. Roosevelt explained today that her family is trying to live as the average people in the country are living nowadays. "I've always lived that way and I'm going on living that way," she said.

Asked how she was standing the strain of her position, Mrs. Roosevelt laughingly replied that she thought she was going to have more leisure than she has had for many years, pointing out that she no longer was teaching school three days a week.

Although the grandchildren have all left the White House now, the Roosevelts expect shortly to play hosts to the youngest, William Donner Roosevelt, four-months-old son of Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, who has gone to Arizona to seek work in ranching. His wife expects to join him in the near future and the Roosevelts have asked that the baby and its nurse stay at the White House until the young people are settled in Arizona.

Income Tax Filing Time Expires March 15

Tomorrow is the last day for filing the income tax returns for the year 1932, and taxpayers are urged to file immediately to avoid the last-minute rush. Mr. Thomas W. White, United States collector of internal revenue for the district of Massachusetts, has assigned special forces of deputies to assist taxpayers in the preparation of their returns. All returns sent by mail bearing the cancellation stamp of not later than midnight, March 15, will be accepted as being on time.

Checks on deposit in banks that have not yet reopened will be accepted to be held pending adjustment. The important thing for taxpayers to do is to file their returns by March 15. Cash payments can be made at the office of the collector at 22 Pearl Street, Boston. Remittances through the mails should be made by check or money order. To accommodate taxpayers the collector's office will be open at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday.

Alleged Revolutionists Executed in Russia

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP)—The chairman of the State Political Department announced Saturday that 35 persons had been executed and that 40 others had been sentenced to 8 or 10 years in prison for participating in "counter-revolutionary activity and sabotage in connection with farming in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, and White Russia."

Those convicted, the communiqué said, included persons of the bourgeois and landowner classes and state employees in the Commissariat of Agriculture and the Commissariat of State Farms.

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

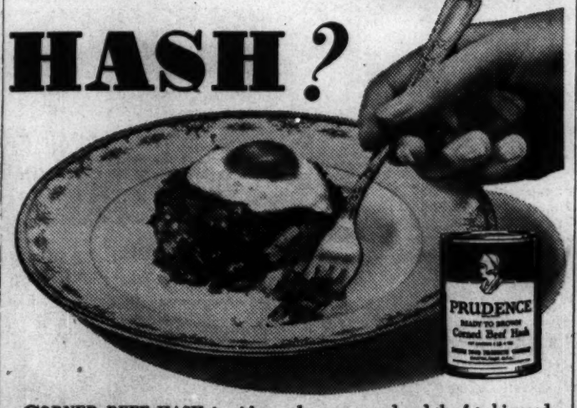
Rubinoff "—AND HIS VIOLIN"

RUBINOFF LANDED IN NEW YORK AT THIRTEEN WITH HIS VIOLIN UNDER HIS ARM AND NOTHING IN HIS POCKETS. GOT A JOB SELLING PAPERS. . THREE YEARS LATER HE WAS DIRECTOR, NOT OF ONE ORCHESTRA, BUT A WHOLE STRING OF THEM FOR A MOTION PICTURE CHAIN. .

HE'S COMPOSER AS WELL AS DIRECTOR AND VIOLINIST. "RUBINOFF AND HIS VIOLIN" EACH SUNDAY NIGHT OVER NBC NETWORK MEANS A TREAT FOR EVERY RADIO LISTENER - UNLESS LIMPING WORN-OUT TUBES DIM HIS SPARKLING MUSIC... RETUBE TODAY WITH THE FINEST—RCA RADIOTRON OR CUNNINGHAM. PRICES ARE DOWN, QUALITY IS UP... THEY'RE GUARANTEED!

RCA RADIOTRONS
GUARANTEED

Are you an unfortunate who has never tasted **REAL HASH?**



CORNED BEEF HASH is either gloriously good or pretty terrible. Lots of people have never eaten any but the latter kind, made of scraps and thrown together into an uninteresting jumble.

But, there's another kind, the good old New England kind, so downright delicious that those who know it regard it as America's finest feast. That's the kind that comes to you ready to heat and eat in the Prudence can, for it's made the old "down East" way in an immaculate New England kitchen.

No scraps or left-overs are in Prudence Hash—no skin, no gristle. It is made of finest, tenderest, young beef and choicest, mealy potatoes which are boiled in the same water as the meat, but *after* the meat has been removed and the fat skimmed off. It takes only three minutes to serve Prudence Hash, smoking hot and browned to a flaky crust. And, here's more good news—a man's-sized serving costs but six cents.

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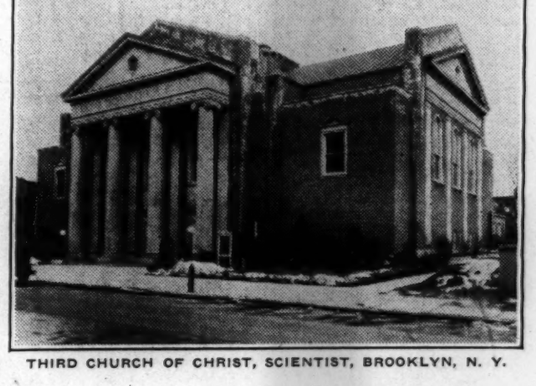

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First Woman Cabinet Member Knows Way About Politically

Learned the Ropes Lobbying for Sociological Measures in New York Legislature—She Uses Direct Methods for Results

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—It is a bit difficult to know where to start the story of Frances Perkins, first woman Cabinet member, but perhaps the thread can be taken up when a brown-haired, piquant-faced, energetic young miss at Mount Holyoke College organized an institution to become famous as "junior lunch" which still survives at that New England fount of feminine learning.

The junior class in which Fanny Cora Perkins—for this is how she designated herself in the college yearbooks of the time—was enrolled, was short of funds—as, indeed, what junior class is not? To Fanny Perkins, pondering the question of an unbalanced budget and the need of revenues, a brilliant idea occurred, which reflected at once her keen knowledge of contemporary undergraduate feelings, and a remarkable business acumen.

To her experience a "hungry interval" developed in the life of the college each morning at about 11 o'clock, when the salutary effect of breakfast began to wear off, and the desirable goal of lunch still seemed interminably far away. Such a condition offered, as it seemed to Miss Perkins, an opportunity to capitalize undergraduate yearnings, and she persuaded friends to peddle sandwiches whose sale went to bolster up class funds.

The "junior lunch" plan was a success, and by this and other ingenious devices, the unheard-of result was achieved of piling up an actual surplus for the class at the end of the year.

They Made Her President

They made her class president next year. It was one of the first illustrations of a certain shrewd native sagacity, welded onto a well-established New England Puritan ancestry, which was to appear again and again in the subsequent career of the girl who was graduated from the elm-shaded campus in 1902.

It is fair to pay some attention to the young woman's experience at Mount Holyoke because, by Miss Perkins's own statement, it was here that her dynamic energy got its first direction.

It was Dr. Nellie Esther Goldthwaite, teacher of chemistry, and Miss Esther Van Dieman, freshman Latin teacher, according to Miss Perkins, who first touched her intellectual pride, not because she liked chemistry and Latin, but because she disliked them. She was interested in the humanities, but these two teachers caused her to force herself into the election not of the easiest, but of the hardest, courses, according to her own testimony written later. At that time, in the whole of Mount Holyoke, there was no course in sociology or economics, and it was in these two subjects that Miss Perkins was later to make her life mark.

Her great decision came after graduation when, contrary to family wishes, she took a little cash of her own, went to Chicago, and through her contacts with the Hull House of Miss Jane Addams, and the Chicago Commons, another settlement, took up the "unladylike" field of social service as her profession. She started work at a Philadelphia social agency, so she says, at $40 a month.

Proves Good Lobbyist

What kind of a woman was this Fanny Perkins? A light on that question is thrown by one of the incidents in her subsequent career. Jump to the year 1912. She is now 10 years out of college and has held for two years a Columbia University Master's degree in her chosen work, and for the same time the secretaryship of New York City's Consumers' League.

The secretary in question is a font of genial energy in behalf of better working and living conditions, and she is also, as an Albany lobbyist, one of the sharpest thorns that ever pricked a Tammany congressman in behalf of righteousness. A year before, in 1911, Miss Perkins began her campaign against numerous insanitary "cellar bakeries" in New York City and carried it through to a triumphant conclusion.

She had to become a lobbyist—a lobbyist for better working conditions, particularly among women and children. And so, when the scene of this particular incident opens, we see her at Albany, with her energy, her brown, slightly wavy hair, her small alert figure, and her good-natured enthusiasm, working for the "54-hour-week" law, with the full consent, and admiring approval, of "Big Tim" Sullivan, political boss, and State Senator from the Bowery.

The juxtaposition and mutual esteem of the college-bred scion of New England Puritanism and the big Bowery Irishman tell more than could half a dozen paragraphs of the type of personality which Miss Perkins possessed. "Big Tim" got the bill through the Senate, but it was amended in the Assembly, and had to go back to the Senate for approval. The last days of the Legislature were at hand. "Big Tim" got the stage set for quick approval, as he supposed, in the Senate, and then set off with his cousin, "Christy" Sullivan, also a State Senator, to catch the 8 o'clock Hudson river boat, for a trip home.

"Big Tim's" Trip Delayed

The bill came before the Senate as scheduled, but to the dismay of Miss Perkins leaning forward in the gallery, the support which "Big Tim" had enlisted for its passage began to weaken. There were counter-lobbyists in those days—people who represented big business who declared that a 54-hour week was a "radical" innovation; they might have called it Bolshevik, only that term was not coined in 1912. (It is interesting to note, parenthetically, that Miss Perkins today advocates a 30-hour week!)

What was she to do? It had come to the last minute and something had to be done quickly, or the bill was lost. Some supporters of the measure began a filibuster on the floor to delay the vote until new lines could be formed. Meanwhile the brown-haired graduate of Mount Holyoke, with a grim set on her small mouth, telephoned frantically to the pier. She got "Big Tim" and "Christy" just as the boat was leaving and asked, or ordered, them to come right back and do something, and under this friendly imperative they took a cab and arrived, breathless, in time to save the bill.

Young Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt was also involved in this incident as an ally of Miss Perkins on the floor.

Such are some of the episodes that can be gleaned in the life of this rising woman sociologist. One tragedy she witnessed that is too heart-rending to be dwelt upon, but must be mentioned for the clue it gives to what follows. From a window in Washington Square, New York, she was an eye-witness of the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire. There she stood, helpless, while 146 girls were made the victims of commercial greed and public apathy—inadequate fire escapes, locked exits, corrupt fire inspection, and non-existent factory inspection.

Another Turning Point

Here was another turning point in the Boston girl's career. As secretary of the Committee on Safety in 1912, she was at the forefront of the demand for reform which would eliminate such conditions as produced the Triangle fire. It would take too long to tell the whole story. As joint secretary of this organization and of the Factory Investigating Commission, she covered the city and State in her researches, brought in experts, helped to formulate a set of laws for reform, and then went to Albany, once more a lobbyist—and got the reform measures passed.

There was a man in the New York Assembly at that time named "Al" Smith: Alfred Emmanuel Smith, to be exact. This firm-voiced, vigorous woman won the regard of the Democratic Assembly leader, and Speaker. When he became Governor, he named her, in 1919, a member of the State Industrial Commission, and two years later she became its chairman. This is a quasi-legislative body, whose chief purpose is to settle disputes between employers and workers. Miss Perkins has sat in her time in hundreds of labor disputes and has handed down decisions which have had the effect of laws. Mr. Smith pays high tribute to her sagacity, character and ability in his biography, "Up to Now."

And now it is time to say something about another aspect of Miss Perkins's life—to make the startling revelation that she is really not Miss Perkins at all! Actually, she is Mrs. Paul C. Wilson, wife of a statistician, bibliophile and efficiency engineer, and she has one daughter, Susanna Winslow Perkins Wilson, a student at Brearley School, N. Y. Miss Perkins was married in 1917 when her husband was in New York politics as secretary to the reform mayor, John Purroy Mitchell.

Faces Debate Over Name

Some of Miss Perkins's activities were considered radical and, so the story goes, she did not wish to embarrass her husband in his political activities. So she retained her maiden name, and she has kept it ever since.

Comptroller-General J. R. McCarl incidentally has ruled that women government employees must take their husband's names upon marriage. There seems to be a clash in prospect, on this matter, and most observers acquainted with the participants believe that Mr. McCarl, "hard-boiled" though he is reported to be, will have to yield. There is no longer any question of a woman's legal right to retain her name upon marriage, anywhere in the United States, so long as she does not attempt to use two different names in official life. And "Frances Perkins" has always been the legal name of the small, alert sociologist.

Her attitude in this respect is illustrated by another anecdote. When she was named head of the New York State Department of Labor in 1929, with 1800 employees under her, she publicly expressed thanks to those who had helped her in her career, including a "chivalrous and unselfish husband"; a "good daughter who had never been a troublesome child," and the competent housekeeper, who had helped her to make a home.

Washington is in for a number of new and possibly picturesque developments with a woman in the Cabinet. When Miss Perkins has a difficult decision to make, she will not play golf to clear her head; her practice, it is said, is to resort to the primary feminine accomplishment of sewing. She will rock, and sew, and think—at least that has been her practice more than once in the past.

Sometimes Cleans House

Paul Wilson is a book-lover, a statistician, and one of the best bridge players of New York. Mrs. Paul Wilson—that is, Frances Perkins—is one of the worst bridge players in New York City, according to her own view—but she plays. Some week-ends, when Albany work has been too much for her, she hastens back to her pleasant home and does a complete job of housecleaning: polishing the furniture, or scrubbing that last trace of smudge from the bathroom floor.

But domesticity is not her forte; these occasional maneuvers are vestigial relics of New England instincts; her real interests are with slums, politicians—social justice.

There have been times when the modernism of Miss Perkins has apparently fluttered the dovecotes of Mount Holyoke friends. In the course of a press eulogy issued by Miss Maud H. Lynch in behalf of the college, on Miss Perkins's appointment, at any rate, it is revealed that more than once her classmates did not quite know what to make of her, when she returned to the dreamy South Hadley campus. It was so on her fifth and tenth reunions.

"She astonished, even shocked, some of her contemporaries with her indorsement of modern ideas, fads and fancies," says this college witness. "She was regarded by her classmates as 'very advanced'; and not all approved of her 'modern notions.' Some there were who openly disapproved of her modern idea of retaining her maiden name after marriage, and after the birth of her daughter."

Success Tempers Criticism

However, we are assured by Miss Lynch that once Miss Perkins's ability and abounding energy had been rewarded by fame, she did not hold a grudge against her former college critics, but on her return to the campus remained "the same amiable and cordial person of undergraduate days." This modernism conquered, without showing gratification at its victory.

So much for the personality and attainments of the first woman Cabinet member. It was Mr. Roosevelt who, as Governor, made Miss Perkins Industrial Commissioner, which corresponds in New York to the Secretary of Labor in Washington. And now her old friend has named her to the federal post, contrary to the wishes of organized labor, which backed Mr. Daniel Tobin, head of the Teamsters Union. Labor wants a trade unionist in the job, and not a woman sociologist, who never held a union card. To win if she can the support of the rather conservative American Federation of Labor leaders is one of the first jobs of Miss Perkins.

Interesting as her career has been, the task that confronts her now promises to transcend in importance anything in the past. Without exaggeration, many observers here believe the possibilities of the new Labor Secretaryship offer an opportunity beyond any others in the Cabinet.

To understand the situation, one needs a brief review of what the Labor Department is, and stands for. It was established as late as 1913, when President Wilson separated the Department of Commerce and Labor, and appointed Mr. William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Labor. Since the enlightened days of the first Secretary this Cabinet post has seemed to fall into a quasi-dormant state.

Repute Not Very High

Mr. James J. Davis, Welsh iron puddler, in the Harding-Coolidge and Hoover régimes, now Republican Senator of Pennsylvania, added nothing to its prestige, while the more recent administration of Mr. William N. Doak, a rail brotherhood man, has been bitterly criticized. The department is the smallest in the Government. Its appropriations have recently been cut. In this time of industrial stress, when the 15,000,000 unemployed workers present the most vital problem before the country, it has frequently seemed to be quiescent. It has seemed to be more an instrument to aid the 3,500,000 organized trade unionists in the A. F. of L. rather than the 48 or so million United States workers normally employed.

The effect of bringing a vital, energetic, crusading new chief to this moribund bureau presents possibilities that can hardly be exaggerated. The field of the department work has lain fallow for years. There are a score of ways in which its fertility could be profitably extended, it is believed, in this transition age in which the whole relationship of Capital and Labor is being examined anew.

The whole present economic situation, which produces "starving in the midst of plenty," is attributed by many persons to maldistribution of wealth, and to an inadequate share of the national income received by Labor. These are problems in which Miss Perkins is expected to plunge with characteristic energy.

Of the Labor Department's basic budget of $15,600,000 in 1932, $11,200,000 was for salaries and expenses of the bureau of immigration, with an additional $400,000 for immigration stations and $1,100,000 for the naturalization bureau.

Lack Skimped Work

This left only something under $3,000,000 for the whole direct work of maintaining labor standards, for the children's bureau under Miss Grace Abbott; for the women's bureau, over which presides Miss Mary Anderson; and for the bureau of labor statistics. Appropriations were so skimped last year that valuable studies pertinent to the present situation have not been printed, although completed.

The publicity attendant on Miss Perkins's selection is expected to aid the department, and her strong personality is counted on to win legislative support. Miss Perkins is already known to Congress; she makes an admirable witness before a committee.

Senators still remember her appearance last year at the Costigan-La Follette hearings. She took vigorous issue with the policies of the Labor Department at that time, and did not ask for any chivalrous consideration of her point of view on account of being a woman. She has a firm, clear, resonant voice that carries to every part of the room; she has a determined presence, and a formidable way of meeting opposition, while her mastery of facts and statistics is noteworthy. Possibly that comes from acquaintance with Mr. Paul Wilson.

At any rate, her experience with the "Tim" Sullivans of Albany has fitted her, it would seem, to cope with the parallel political situation in the nation's capital. And after the long day's work there is still the relaxation, withheld from other Cabinet members, of sewing to be taken up, while the next day's work is thought out.

She Likes to Sew When She Thinks

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SECRETARY LABOR
A REAL JOB

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

MISS FRANCES PERKINS (MRS. PAUL C. WILSON)

Reindeer Nearing End of 1000-Mile Trek

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—For over three years now a great herd of reindeer have been trekking eastward across the barren lands of northern Canada toward a new pasturage east of the Mackenzie River delta. This herd, bought by the Government from an American corporation in Alaska in 1929 to form the nucleus of a meat and hide supply for the Eskimos, started in December from Napaktoolek in western Alaska on its 1000-mile hike.

Preparations for the reception of the herd were completed early this winter and the stations on both the summer grazing grounds along the coast near Kittigazuit, east of the mouth of the Mackenzie, and on the winter range which lies inland along the east branch of the Mackenzie, are ready for the arrival of the reindeer. An official of the Canadian Government department of the interior is in charge of the reindeer camps, and his staff includes three Lapp families. The grazing area extends over 15,000 square miles.

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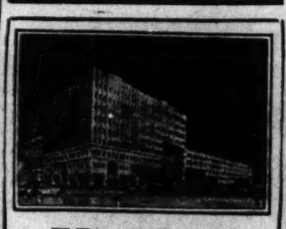

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Old Liquor Plan Return Opposed In South Carolina

Questionnaire Shows Dispensary System Enemy of Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENDALE, S. C.—Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by Congress brings up the question of its ratification or rejection by the states, and particularly South Carolina, the only state in the Union to experience the vicissitudes of the dispensary system.

With the object of ascertaining the sentiment of prominent South Carolinians on the question of prohibition, and particularly to secure their reactions to a return of the dispensary system, Mr. Otis Brabham, state temperance worker, recently instituted a state-wide survey in which he asked replies to the following question: "Knowing the history of our old state dispensary system, would you now advocate its return?"

The questionnaire was submitted to all of the state's eight ex-governors, circuit judges, supreme court and federal judges, college presidents, bankers and manufacturers, and while the majority expressed dissatisfaction with the present enforcement of the Volstead Act, none was in favor of a return to state-controlled liquor.

Former Gov. Martin F. Ansel was emphatic in his denunciation of the idea: "I am not in favor of the dispensary system, or any other system of selling liquor in the State," he said. "I stand for the enforcement of the prohibition statutes," while former Gov. D. C. Heyward does "not believe that South Carolina will ever again adopt the old dispensary system."

Ex-Gov. John Gary Evans, answered, "I would not. I am satisfied that our people are happier and better off, in every way, under prohibition than under any other system—and South Carolina has tried every plan known to civilized governments."

Former Gov. Robert A. Cooper does "not advocate the old South Carolina dispensary system for any state," but believes the regulation of alcoholic beverage is a question each state should determine for itself.

Judge H. F. Rice, of the Second Judicial District, is opposed to the return of the dispensary system, "or any other legalized sale of intoxicating liquors in this State."

Mr. John A. Law, banker and cotton mill president, asserted: "A return by South Carolina to the old dispensary system, in my opinion, is unthinkable. Any influence which I could exert would be against its adoption by any other State. Former Governors John G. Richards and Wilson G. Harvey, well-known prohibitionists, also expressed unqualified disapproval of the suggestion.

Speaking for the farmers, Mr. David R. Coker, South Carolina's "grand old man of agriculture," vehemently denounced the idea as foreign to all the progress civilization has made. Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, said: "From my observation of the old dispensary system in South Carolina, I certainly would not advocate its return to the State, or its trial by other states."

He finds a stanch supporter in Dr. George B. Cromer, former president of Newberry College, Newberry, who believes prohibition is the nearest perfect control of intoxicating liquors yet devised. In this cross-section survey, none approached expressed approval of a return of the old dispensary system and few manifested serious objection to prohibition in its present form.

Ontario Drys Seeking Change in Criminal Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Contending that the taking of even a small quantity of liquor renders an automobile driver "under the influence," the Ontario Prohibition Union in its legislative program has adopted proposals to amend the Criminal Code and the Ontario Highway Traffic Act to make such drivers guilty of an offense.

Anyone who now drives or is in control of a car "while intoxicated" is guilty of an offense under the criminal code and it is proposed to make the regulation more stringent by substituting the words "while under the influence of liquor" for this wording.

To curtail consumption of liquor in hotel rooms, other amendments of the Ontario Liquor Control Act were proposed. The union also passed a resolution urging the Government to assert its right to control the manufacture of liquor in the province.

Ontario School Head Questions Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Although there is no more accurate and fair way of making use of examinations than that in use in Ontario, external examinations are not entirely a good thing, was the opinion expressed by Mr. George F. Rogers, director of education in the Province, in a recent address here.

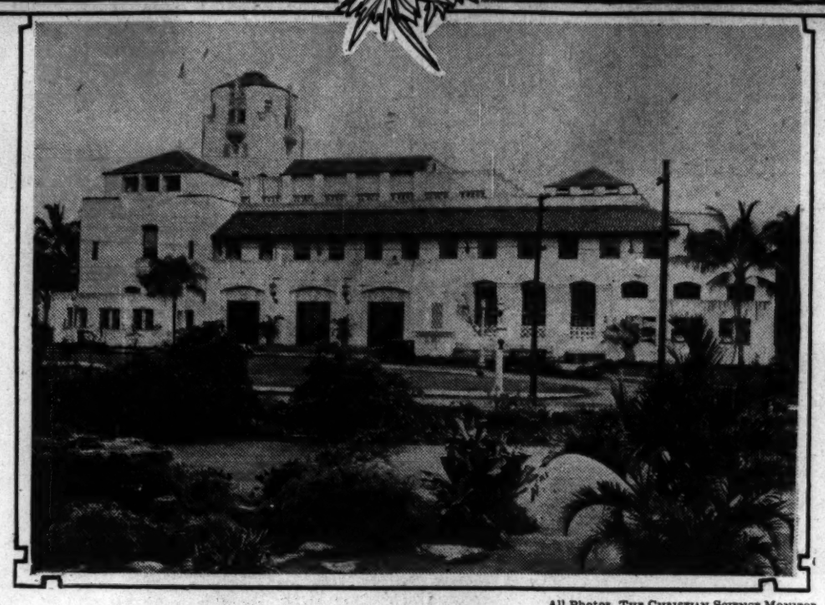
Too many write examinations who should not. Quoting as an instance the lower school examination, which is of use only for entrance to normal schools, Mr. Rogers pointed out that while 45,000 candidates write on it, only 1000 intend going on to normal.

Ontario Relief Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The appointment of Mr. William H. Anderson as supervisor of unemployment relief for Northern Ontario was recently announced by the Provincial Government. To establish relief administration on a better basis, all northern relief committees will be coördinated. Mr. Alderson will work with Mr J. A. Ellis, secretary of the government relief committee.

Mingling the Architecture of Many Lands



All Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

SOME OF HONOLULU'S STRIKING BUILDINGS

Upper Left—The Alexander & Baldwin Office Building in Which the Chinese Influence Predominates. Dickey & Wood, Architects. Upper Right—The Home of Mrs. Robert C. Pugh Which Accentuates the Chinese Motif as Adapted to a Hawaiian Setting. Lower Picture—New City Hall of Spanish-Romanesque Motif Designed Jointly by Dickey & Wood, Rothwell, Kangeter & Lester and Robert Miller.

Little Entente's 'Merger' Held Big French Triumph

(Continued from Page 1)

gary, from which the three succession states took so much of their territory in 1919.

Italy Seeks Revision

Italy has long ranged with Hungary as a protagonist for the revision of the peace treaties, except as they affect South Tyrol, which the Duce has long declared to be an "internal affair." In recent months the foreign policies of these two states and Germany have appeared to be very similar, in general outlines. Rumors of an Italo-Hungaro-German alliance of any sort are strongly denied by the three states concerned, but what one diplomat has described recently as "the marked nearness of approach in the general outlook of these three governments of late" has caused some consternation here.

The appointment of Gen. Julius Gömbös as Prime Minister of Hungary last fall, aroused misgivings which have since been intensified by the appearance of the Hitler-Hugenberg Government in Germany and the intransigence and instability of the right radical government of Herr Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor, in Austria.

As if to bring matters to a head, the so-called Hirtenberg arms affair arose. A consignment of some 80,000 rifles and 200 machine guns sent from an Italian address were discovered at Hirtenberg, in Lower Austria. The fact that the Austrian Chancellor is said to have admitted that some of them crossed the frontiers of his state mistakenly marked "old iron," did not prevent France, England and the Little Entente from protesting against what they declared to be an infringement of the Treaty of St. Germain.

Contests in Central Europe

In central Europe and the Balkans there has been a contest for domination between the French, Italian and German diplomacy. Added to this is the great misunderstanding between Serbs and Croats, under the centralizing dictatorship of King Alexander, the Italo-Yugoslav conflict, the question of future rule in Albania and Italy's desire for control of the Adriatic Sea.

It is because of all these uncertainties that the Little Entente enters as a new political force into European politics, with a population of 47,000,000 people behind it. Far-reaching cooperation in the realms of regulation of Danube shipping, railway communications, air navigation, telephone, telegraph and radio communications are also projected.

All this means that the Little Entente aims at becoming a Danubian Confederation—in the wide interpretation of that term—with Austria and Hungary momentarily excluded.

From the point of view of European politics, the formation of this unit means a temporary triumph of France over Italy in this part of Europe. The present Italo-Rumanian treaty which expires in July, 1933, can hardly be continued since it will easily be shown to be incompatible with Little Entente aims.

It will be surprising, according to well-informed observers here, if Poland does not come into the Little Entente later. Already, there exists a Polish-Roumanian non-aggression pact and the relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland, which for many years after the war could only be described as "diplomatically correct" are now distinctly improved.

Central European Press Shows Sharp Cleavage On Little Entente 'Merger'

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Comments on the recent conversion of the three Little Entente states into a single diplomatic unit have occupied the front pages of all the serious papers in central and southeast Europe. The tone of these comments shows how sharp is the cleavage which divides this part of the world into two opposing camps.

The states of Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have agreed to amalgamate their interests so far as concerns their dealings with foreign powers. Prague hailed the proposal as a new step in the movement for international peace and greeted the new organization as a bulwark of order and security in a world of confusion and uncertainty. Belgrade, also, expressed its satisfaction at this strengthening of the foundations of European peace, while the Bucharest press was relieved and pleased that Roumania and its neighbors were taking a decisive action in defense of peace, order and international justice.

The serious Austrian press, though reserved, expressed regret at this act, which it considers sure to provoke discord and ill-feeling. Some papers called it a mere dramatic gesture, but an ill-advised one, destined to increase suspicion; while others predicted that it would bring to life counter-pacts and counter-alliances, thus making the situation in Europe still more strained.

The Budapest press was more vehement and stated without equivocation that the measure was directed against Hungary for the purpose of keeping war booty in the hands of the victors. A part of the German press was equally extreme.

All the Bulgarian papers look upon the new union as a further effort on the part of the victors in the war to perpetuate their superiority over the defeated.

Both sides clearly state that this decision of the Little Entente was taken to counteract the ever-growing treaty revision movement. None but the Little Entente states themselves attribute any practical importance to it of a military or economic nature.

Toronto Civic Employees Subjected to Wage Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Salary cuts for this year only, which will probably amount to the same thing as relief contributions by civic employees during the past two years, have been made effective on salaries of all employees of this city. Relief contributions by employees are to be discontinued, and the deductions, it is estimated, will effect a saving of about half a mill on the tax rate.

On all salaries and wages up to and including $5000, the deduction is 5 per cent; over $5000 and up to $7500, 7½ per cent; over $7500, 10 per cent. It has also been recommended that salaries of the mayor, controllers and aldermen be cut 10 per cent for the year.

The Board of Education has also decided to cut salaries of administrative staff and teachers on a sliding scale of 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

Ontario Car Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Passenger cars and commercial vehicles registered in Ontario for 1932 totaled 524,270, and the total for the Dominion was 1,102,166, according to figures compiled by the Canadian Automobile Association. Ontario's total was 29,699 vehicles fewer than for 1931, and the total for the Dominion was 83,139 lower.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. E. E. Baldwin, Denver, Colo.
Miss Dorothy Bradshaw, Bunker, Mo.
Richard W. Baker, Brookline, Mass.
Dexter Whitten, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Melissa R. Chamberlain, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Helen W. Chamberlain, Waltham, Mass.

Oxford Union Swings to 'Left'

★ ★ ★

Future Lawmakers of Britain Take Stand Against Any Armed Service

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

LONDON—Although its significance has been exaggerated by those British newspapers which are alarmed at all signs of change, the resolution of the members of the Oxford Union—representative of the young men of aristocratic and wealthy connections, though including others neither aristocratic nor wealthy, but simply desirous of the best traditional education that England can supply—not to fight for King and country in any circumstances, is certainly noteworthy. Here are those who will be tomorrow the nation's lawgivers, the nation's lawyers, the nation's administrators, solemnly declaring that there are no issues that warrant the taking up of arms.

It is not surprising that such sweeping pacificism, in such quarters, should be deprecated even by many who themselves pay lip-service to the ideal of peace. There is newspaper abuse of "a confederacy of internationalists," and white feathers, the symbol of cowardice during the World War, have been sent to the Union. Alas, the members accepted and flauntingly wore the white feathers.

* * *

The president of the Oxford Union, Mr. F. M. Hardie, says that the "swing to the Left" among the undergraduates has been remarkable in the past year or two. There are even Communists, whose organization was at first regarded as a joke, but which has seriously established itself. There is a University Labor Club, which has completely dissociated itself from the National Government.

Altogether the students are disposed to shake off the influence of the older and more orthodox parties. It would be a mistake, of course, to depict the average undergraduate as Conservative at any time. Youth is generous, and is always ready to espouse "advanced" causes. But the present movement goes far beyond the normal inclinations of young men with a sense of their future responsibilities, and there is no mere love of paradox and epigram in the Oxford debates, but a serious interest in political thought.

At the end of last year a resolution in favor of Socialism was carried by a considerable majority. Now the "no-fight" resolution has caused something of a sensation in political circles. Mr. Hardie points out that there was no question of republicanism before the Union; nor was there any criticism of those who fought in the last war. There was only a belief that the pledge that it was a war to end war should be fulfilled, and that one way of fulfilling it is for the individual to resist any future war.

* * *

Whatever view may be taken of the attitude of these young men, the fact must be registered and taken into account by the statesmen. It is my privilege to come into contact with young men in Europe, and I am convinced that there is a widespread abhorrence of warfare, not merely passive but active, in the rising generation of several countries.

To say that this is true of all countries might be misleading. In Germany the sentiment of peace is real, but it is overshadowed by a sense of grievance. In Italy there are para-military organizations as in Germany. Yet though there are complications, whose importance should not be minimized, European youth as a whole is alive to the need of opposing the forces that make for war, and which, if successful, will bring ruin on those now in their early years.

Hawaii Shows Mixture in Its Architecture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Much is being said and written these days about Hawaii as a melting pot for races and cultures of the Pacific.

Whether this fusion will produce a culture characteristic of the islands is a question frequently raised. And any indication of such production is hailed with enthusiasm by those who believe in the ultimate success of Hawaii's "melting pot."

In recent years the faith of those who defend the racial experiments in Hawaii has been rewarded by apparent indications that an Hawaiian architecture is resulting from the many architectural influences that are felt here.

Honolulu has several business buildings and homes of which people here say, "That is Hawaiian architecture." Yet they may be referring to a building that has an Oriental roof curve or walls that seem to have felt a Mediterranean influence. Yet people here see in these buildings the expression of the things they consider to represent Hawaii.

Architects of this city have borrowed freely from European, Ameri- have seldom copied. Instead they have molded the various influences to achieve buildings that cannot be classed in any of the original types.

To the people of Hawaii who are accustomed to a background of racial mixtures, the use of various architectural motifs in a single building does not seem at all strange. Indeed, some of the newer buildings reflect striking harmony and beauty. Origins seem to be lost in a harmonious whole that has come to be called Hawaiian architecture.

Since the Hawaiians were not builders, local architects have been comparatively free from local or modern precedent. Several of them have sent boldly forth in search of an architecture suitable to the islands and hope to achieve one that will be as distinctive as the architecture of southern California.

In general, the architecture of Hawaii has a keynote of simplicity, hospitality and openness. The feeling of openness is inevitable, since the houses here are built to be cool in all kinds of weather.

Illinois Club Women Sharpen Hoes After Study of Back-Yard Gardening

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Pointers on making the summer lawn stay green, on novel ways of planting the small back yard and tips for producing larger blossoms were given to garden lovers here in a three-day session on horticulture instruction under the auspices of the garden department of the Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Clubwomen from all over the State, interested in gardening, assembled for the lectures. After having their imagination kindled by tales of beautiful formal French and Italian gardens and their practical questions answered about how to plant and care for the humble homemade plot, they were ready to return home and get out the spade and hoe.

Rare flowers from South America, huge dahlia blossoms, humus, samples of ingredients for good soil, and garden tools were displayed in the exhibit room adjoining the lecture hall. A big bag of what might have passed for a new kind of brown breakfast food turned out to be pulverized rotten wood which, it was stated, had recently been placed on the market. This ground wood is mixed with soil in the shady corners for ferns to give them the same woodsy habitat which they had among the rotted tree trunks in their natural state.

A new garden tool, called the "all-in-one" and invented by a woman, looked like a curved trowel with the two sides split and turned backward to serve as hen's feet for scratching. The sharp sides do the cutting and trimming while an opening in the handle allows a long stick to be inserted for reaching difficult positions in rock gardens and borders.

Former Letter Carrier In Eddie Savoy's Chair

WASHINGTON, March 14 (AP)—The vacant chair left by Eddie Savoy in front of the office of the Secretary of State when he retired as doorkeeper Saturday after 64 years' service was filled today by a smiling and polite little Negro who has been in the department since World War days.

The post, which involves considerable diplomacy in receiving foreign dignitaries and calling them "excellency" or "sir" as their titles and the occasion require, went to Clayborne Tennille, born 42 years ago in Mount Meigs, Ala. A letter carrier in Montgomery, Ala., Tennille joined the department in 1916.

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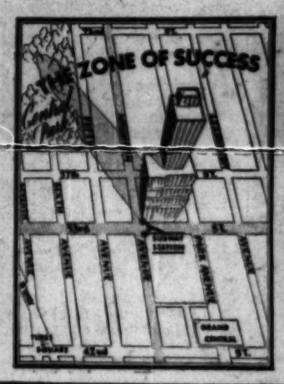

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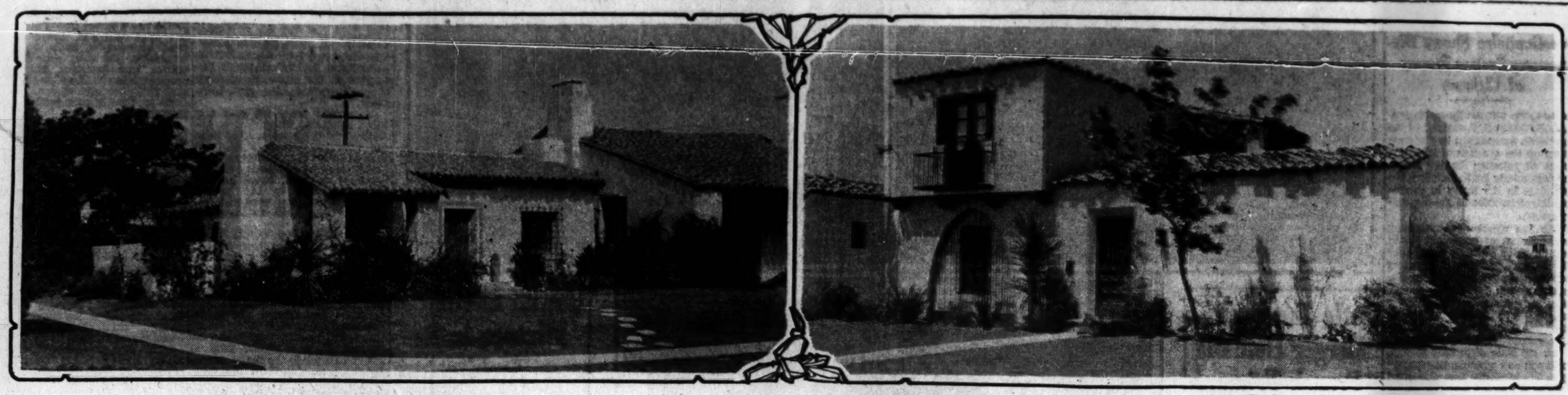


The Red Roof, Polychrome Tile Border Around the Entrance Door and a Wrought Iron Grille Over the Window Combine to Make This Interesting Façade of a Small Spanish Bungalow in South Pasadena, Calif. Lincoln Mortgage Co., Builders.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—The Mott Studios, Los Angeles, Calif.
A Two-Story House in Los Angeles, With Characteristic Spanish Design and Planned to Give the Living Room Complete Separation From the Service Portion. The Entrance Door Is Heavily Carved, With Wooden Spindles in the Upper Half.

Adapting the Spanish House

Architectural Styles in the United States—II

By MARC N. GOODNOW

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DELIGHTFUL contrasts provided by red tile roofs, white stucco walls, wrought iron grilles or railings, deep door and window embrasures, overhanging balconies and other charming elements of balance, scale and color make the Spanish house of America a most interesting and attractive architectural style. To this visual attractiveness of the Spanish house may be added the qualities of convenience and spaciousness which never fail to produce a livability not always to be found in other types of house planning or design.

For the Spaniard somehow had a knack of building traditions of his social and family life into his home, making it respond not only to his esthetic sense but to certain of his rules of conduct laid down for both himself and his family, particularly his women. While he shielded them from public gaze or intrusion he did not forget to make ample provision for their comfort and the enjoyment of the social amenities within the home.

Whether it is found in Spain or in America, the house of Spanish precedent is picturesque—not alone because of its separate elements, but because of the manner of their assembling in the completed structure. Climate and setting, of course, have much to do with its final success, though the lack of these need deter no one, for we may find ample precedent in various parts of this country for both Spanish houses and furnishings.

The choice of Spanish for the style of our house also involves the careful selection of elements that are inherent in the Spanish style rather than mere adaptations or modifications that are properly only "so-called." That is to say, briefly, that to be Spanish, the house must include characteristic or typical qualities which, by the way, are quite as simple and easy to procure or design as those variants that nominally pass for the real thing.

When these qualities are given their proper place in scale and balance, the resulting composition is distinct and individual. There is no question as to the character of the house and, it will be hoped, no quarrel with its correctness, either as a composition or as a piece of good and convenient planning.

Earmarks of the Style

American architects have succeeded in overcoming certain objections which American home builders have sometimes raised against the Spanish house, by softening the former severity of plain walls and by adding slight touches of decoration or even of color which the original Spanish house did not display. While the result has been a frank modification it has nevertheless been done without any loss in so far as the essence of architectural truth or precedent is concerned.

The typical Spanish house never fails to have its patio, an outdoor living room enclosed by the sides of the house or by a high wall. Many of the rooms of the house give upon this area, which is delightful with its decorations of colored tile fountain, wall panels and niches, its planting and its air of seclusion, so much in keeping with the Spanish idea of strict privacy for the family. Whether or not the patio is paved or grass grown, it offers opportunity both for a wide treatment architecturally and decoratively and for the meeting of a great variety of needs and enjoyments in family life.

Colorful tiles which accent patio walls and fountain also are an integral part of the decorative scheme throughout the house. Door and window embrasures or reveals, as well as wainscots, dadoes, band courses, fireplaces and even built-in features carry this decorative element, sometimes in lavish array. In recent years kitchen stoves have been encased in colored tiles. Often in some odd nook or corner one finds a tile-covered bench built up out of the floor, giving a colorful accent to the room. The reveals of recessed book cases in Spanish walls are very commonly lined or faced with a narrow strip of varicolored tile blocks.

By this means and the use of plaster textures the Spaniard overcame the plainness of his interior walls. Nor did he neglect his ceilings, which were beamed and raftered or even entirely built of wood and illumined by painted decoration.

Wrought iron is another element that has been brought to a highly developed stage of decoration in the Spanish house. Intricate, graceful designs have characterized the grille or reja used in front of windows as well as the stair and balcony railings and gates placed under archways dividing various rooms.

Use of Contrasts

Many of the lovely effects to be found in the Spanish house are the result not only of decoration but of contrasts—varying tones produced by deep shadows or by strong colors against plain white surfaces. Exterior balconies, covered areaways and arched corridors inclosing patios play a part in achieving cool, shaded depths that are characteristic of these dwellings. Thick walls with consequent deep door and window reveals also add their depth and shadows.

Spaciousness, another factor, is derived both from planning and from treatment, which strongly differentiate this type of house from other national styles. Living and dining rooms give upon each other through archways rather than through doorways. The effect of spaciousness is further heightened by the treatment known as bullnosing, in which rounded plaster surfaces supplant wood trim. From almost any position in either living or dining room there is a pleasant vista.

Many of the charming effects obtained in Spanish houses adapted to the American scene are apparent in the accompanying illustrations of two California dwellings. The small two-story house in the illustration on this page has been given an "L"-shaped plan, with the living room projecting at right angles from the main axis. In this position it is sufficiently separated to gain desirable seclusion.

The entrance door is heavily carved, with a wooden spindle grille in the upper half. The dining room window has been recessed in an arch faced with a wrought iron grille, the shadows from which give a lacy effect to the wall surfaces. The typical Spanish effect of an overhanging balcony is gained here by the short projection of the upper floor from the plane of the front façade, supported by four corbels.

The picture of a small Spanish bungalow in South Pasadena, Calif., at the left in the illustration shows the old world charm that results both from red roof tiles whose shadows edge down over white stucco walls and from the interesting treatment of door and window facings. Here a portion of the roof projects beyond the front wall, and rests upon stucco pillars, to form a patio.

In both houses, the colorful red roof and the polychrome tile border around the entrance door, together with the graceful wrought iron reja at the exposed window and the deep shadows cast by the roof extension, create an effect that is as charming as it is truly Spanish.

The first article in this series was published February 21. The next, on the French style in America will appear in the near future.

Annuals or Perennials?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS one of the aims of the Editor of this page to meet, as far as possible, in a practical way the planting needs of readers. If you will let us know what your problems are, we shall be glad to help you as far as we can. In cases where the answer seems likely to be of general interest, we shall publish the whole thing that he who runs may read. Here, for instance, is a letter which introduces a point that many may wish enlightenment upon. We quote the letter:

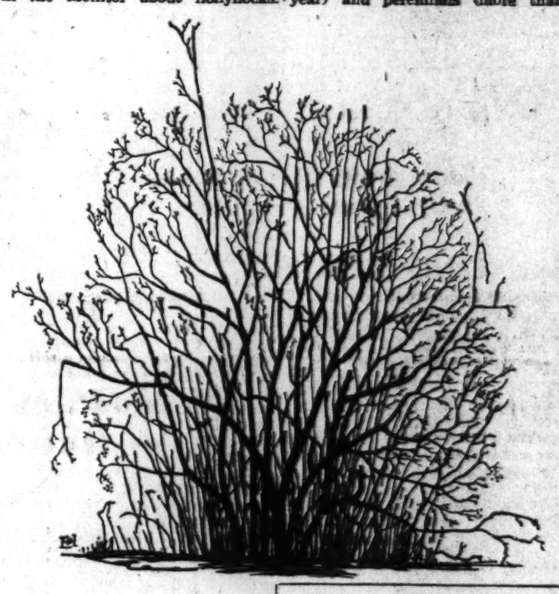
Bellingham, Wash.

Dear Editor:

Some time ago I read an article in the Monitor about hollyhocks. This article said that, correctly speaking, hollyhocks are not perennials but were usually classed as such. Unfortunately I passed the paper along and have no recollection of the date.

The seed catalogues classify them as perennials. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated. (Mrs.) M. S. B.

We are glad to answer your question, and if you do not mind, we shall, for the sake of beginner-gardeners, go into the subject further than your question demands. Garden plants are classified into annuals (one-year), biennials (two-year) and perennials (more than two-year). We plant annuals in the spring expecting them to bloom some time during the coming summer or fall. Nasturtiums are annuals, and sweet peas, zinnias, cornflowers, petunias, morning glories, marigolds. There are both annual and perennial varieties of phlox and of pinks. "Hardy" annuals means that the seed may be sown before frosts have ceased. "Tender" means that the baby plants will need artificial protection, such as a glass frame, unless they are sown after steady warmth arrives. "Half-hardy" is, of course, in between.



Hollyhocks are properly classed as biennials. This means that they will not bloom the first year from seed. If we sow hollyhock seeds in early summer they will produce quaint little plants, later achieving impressive leaves that last until autumn. During the winter, if we uncover them, they will be found green and crinkled in their snowy beds. Next spring they will send up fresh leaves and also flower stalks. The following year they will not come up. They freely seed themselves, however, and if we do not disturb them, each season they will start baby plants on their biennial careers. This is why they belong in a perennial border, treated as perennials, and why they are classed with the perennials in many seed catalogues. A new sowing every year will make them seem so. Among the better known biennials are Canterbury bells, foxglove (digitalis), most snapdragons, pansies.

Perennials last from three years on, in the garden, sending up fresh leaves and flower stalks from the same roots (and branches) each year. Some, like Bouncing Bet and Tansy, are so hardy as to outlive the house whose occupants originally planted them. Perennials, too, seed themselves, if they are happily situated, or send up new plants from root shoots. Of course, trees and shrubs are really perennials, but the term is usually limited in current usage to the enduring herbaceous plants of the garden. Larkspur (delphiniums), peonies, columbines and Oriental poppies are among the well-known perennials.

If we are starting a new garden, a generous supply of annuals will insure plenty of flowers the first year or two, while the perennials are getting established. The ideal garden is based on perennials; and is, of course, the least work, for well established perennial borders need comparatively little care. (In using the term this way, biennials are included among perennials without being specially mentioned). In a new garden, therefore, it is a good thing (unless we can afford to buy heaps of young perennial plants from a nursery) to plant seeds of perennial plants every year, and also to add a few young plants from the nursery as we can; thereby building up our perennial borders gradually. In the meanwhile we revel in the free-flowering abundance of annuals.

As we get more perennials we have room for fewer annuals, but by that time we are so in love with so many, many annuals, anyhow, that we can't get along without them and room just has to be found. A cutting garden of annuals, and a dash of the precious things all along and in and out among the perennials, will add joyousness and color and fragrance to the garden. Annuals attract more bees and butterflies, too, and have greater variety throughout a season, than perennials. They do take more "gardening," but then they are worth it. On the other hand, a garden made up entirely of annuals lacks that stability and serenity that one desires in a garden. The faithful, continuous promise of enduring life is symbolized for most of us in the perennial border. Both, you see, are needed for a well-balanced and interesting garden.

When we order seeds from a catalogue, we need to know which are perennial and which are annual; for the treatment of them is to be different. Some catalogues indicate this by symbols (asterisks, etc.) following the name of each plant, with a key to these symbols at the beginning. Some state "annual" etc. after each, and one or two divide their catalogues into annual and perennial seed sections with another section for perennial plants and for bulbs. It is well to sow annual seed generously (the packet will usually tell how deep) for many seeds do not come up, and the combined strength of the little shoots is often needed to break the earth crust. After a short time the weaker plants are weeded out. Annuals bloom better if kept from going to seed.

It is really fun to raise perennials from seed. They may be sowed in the spring or in midsummer for bloom the following year. If we buy plants from the nursery they are, of course, on their second year and will bloom that season.

As for biennial hollyhocks, Mrs. M. S. B., did you know that there is now available a reliable annual variety of hollyhock, fairly new. The seed has to be sowed indoors or otherwise protected in northern latitudes, but the tiny plants set out in May begin blooming in July or August. Not all nurseries seem to carry this seed, but we have found it listed distinctly as an "annual hollyhock" in two or three of our catalogues. The annual, of course, will not come up and bloom the second year, as does the biennial. T.

Pruning for Flowers and Fruit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LET us consider the pruning of shrubs which produce both decorative flowers and fruits. These doubly attractive shrubs are best adapted to informal and naturalistic plantings, and do best where severe prunings are not required to obtain a balanced or formal effect. Should they be cut back severely during the winter or early spring, the following summer will bring only vegetative growth, and not until the second year will there be a good display of flowers and fruit. If the shrub to be pruned is cut back just after the flowers have faded in the spring or early summer, only that season's crop of berries will be removed, while flower and leaf buds will form on the new growth during the remainder of the season and insure a goodly crop of flowers and fruit the following year.

So, if a Viburnum, Honeysuckle, Native Rose, Dogwood, Elderberry, Snowberry, or Barberry is crowding other less thrifty plants or screening the light from a basement or first floor window, it can best be cut back just after the flowering season.

Keep Its Characteristic Shape

Each variety of shrub, under favorable conditions, has a characteristic outline and habit of growth that it assumes naturally. This natural tendency to take a somewhat definite form gives character to the plant, and tends to promote flower and fruit formation. Thus, any pruning should encourage rather than prevent the production of flowers and fruit which add so much to the appearance of the plants.

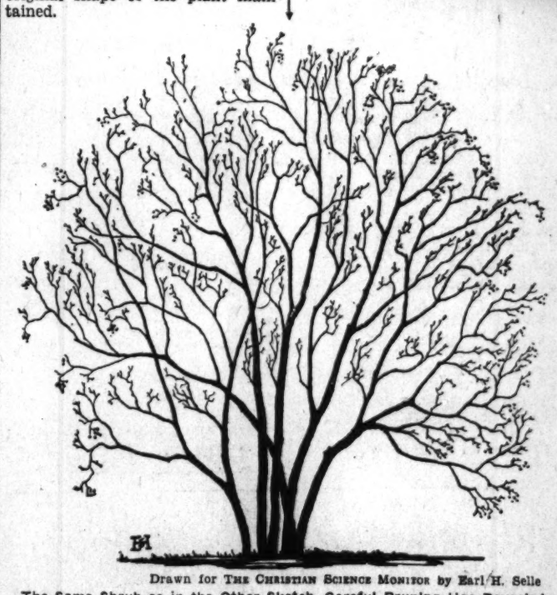
Suckers, dead wood, and interfering branches should be removed along with an occasional stray branch or twig to help the shrub grow naturally and display its attractive features. This thinning out of unproductive wood can best be done during the winter dormant season or in the early spring before the leaves and flowers unfold. During the dormant season one can easily distinguish the plump flower and leaf buds from the old brittle parts and the rank vegetative growth. Roots which supplied this unproductive growth will now add needed food to foliage, flower and fruit.

Privet Has Lovely Flowers

Shrubs which normally produce flowers and berries only supply the brush heap with their flowering buds when used for hedges and trimmed several times each season. Although well-kept hedges are not grown to produce flowers, there are some shrubs such as the privets which, because of their adaptability to hedge planting, are seldom thought of as flowering shrubs. The privets, however, when allowed to grow naturally, will provide a pleasant surprise with their clusters of tiny white flowers followed by grapelike clusters of deep blue berries.

A little corrective pruning at the proper time will assist the well-established fruit-bearing shrubs to produce a gorgeous spring flower display as well as a colorful showing later. The enticing berries will attract birds to the garden, and in many instances last far into the winter months.

The illustrations show a specimen shrub before and after removing the suckers, old wood and interfering branches. They may help in showing how the outer tips of the branches can be spared, and the original shape of the plant maintained.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Earl H. Selle
The Same Shrub as in the Other Sketch. Careful Pruning Has Revealed Its Native Beauty.

Hobbies and Hints

Cuffley P. O., Saskatchewan

Dear Editor:

Perhaps a letter from a homesteader will be acceptable if you think it may encourage someone discouraged with the task of subduing wild land. For, single-handed and with only a spade, rake and hoe, I began the apparently impossible task of turning into a flower patch a knoll whereon lay buffalo skulls of pioneer days. Of course, the ground should have been broken and harrowed, but our growing season is so short that men and implements must be on the wheat land the minute the frost will allow. So I picked off the bones and rocks when the wild grass had withered in the fall, and as the frost came out in spring I dug a little every day and tore and hacked out long roots.

The previous year's scanty rain had warned me that desert plants would be the most likely to thrive, so I sowed portulaca and California poppies. I gathered the rocks I had thrown out in digging and bordered the sown ground; then with the mattock chopped out the roots of rye grass and made a path, using rocks to border it, like a terrace—for you remember it is a knoll I am working on. I had to wait for rain, but by autumn I was halfway down the knoll, and the top near the cabin was blooming in splendor, the portulaca so striking as to arrest the men on their way from the stable to dinner and who, hungry as only outdoor workers with six hours between meals can be, stopped to admire "the Turkey carpet," as they called the mat of many colored flowers. Their beauty prompted the men to give a hand with the mattock now and then, and they suggested that I sow portulaca over the whole face of the knoll. I managed to squeeze more dimes from the almost nonexistent funds next spring and bought cornflowers and white candytuft. These also flourished and rejoiced our hearts, as well as the eyes of the rare wayfarer, who never got by without an admiring word.

By this time the whole knoll had been cultivated and terraced, and I got cosmos and sweet William to supply pink and red and of course I saved seed every year and so slowly increased the variety and color. I have the hardy annuals, then by dime packets I established a few perennials. Some day I hope to have some bulbs. So in spite of many things, I have managed to achieve a flower patch that makes a vivid splash of color in the northern bush and gives endless pleasure to me and mine—and I have learned to never give up trying.

(Mrs.) M. M. H.

Light, Water and Planting

House Plants and Their Care Series—10

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL plants require a great deal of light. When they are in the open air this comes to them naturally. In the house light has to be provided through the medium of glass windows or sun porches. It is only in recent years that the growers have understood this. Now we find greenhouses constructed not only with glass roofs but with glass walls reaching to the ground. It is this discovery that has made it possible for us to obtain huge roses grown on stiff stems in the middle of winter, a season when we have the least sunlight of the year. Aside from the construction of the greenhouses there has been little change in the method of growing plants commercially in the past 20 years.

In order that the plants will have the benefit of the early morning light it is well to raise the shades the evening before. Never keep the plants so close to the window that the foliage will come in direct contact with the glass, or with any draperies about the sides of the windows.

The second requirement of all plants in the house or in the open garden is water. Generally speaking, plants that are grown in the house require more water than do those growing in the open. The warm, dry air of the average room quickly exhausts the moisture in the soil. There are certain things that must be considered when watering, such as woodwork, carpet and furniture. It was to protect the woodwork that jardinieres were designed. Lately these have been largely discarded in favor of galvanized iron trays that are designed to fit the window ledge or table. These trays are about one inch and one-half deep. They are so designed that the bottom can be covered with a layer of pebbles such as are used by roofers. Potted plants resting on these pebbles can be watered without any danger of being overwatered, for any superfluous water will run down among the pebbles, and soon will evaporate. This constant evaporation is of great benefit to the plants, as it keeps the air moist in their immediate vicinity.

When watering always see that every particle of soil is moistened. Most amateurs do not understand this; they follow what the florists term "the little and often plan," meaning that they are constantly sprinkling the surface of the soil, but never reaaly wetting the roots. With the exception of the cacti and a few succulents, plants in the house should be watered every day. Once a week take all plants to some convenient place, and give the foliage a good spraying with cool water. This will keep the pores of the leaves open, and the foliage clean and glossy.

Once a week the surface soil in the pots should be loosened. This can easily be done with a fork.

Palms and similar house plants should be repotted at this time, so that they will be ready to make their growth next summer. When repotting use a pot one size larger than the one in which the plant has been growing. The soil that suits the average house plant is composed of good loam, sand, and well rotted manure of equal parts. Ram the soil around the edges very tightly with a stick—so tightly in fact that the pot will not drop away when the palm is lifted by its leaves.

The fern does not take kindly to change, so unless the plant is really in need of more root room you had better not disturb it.

Most large tubbed plants do not need to be repotted each year if they are given fertilizer. Also remove the top soil, and replace it with a rich garden soil.

This series has been running almost every week since Dec. 20. Next Tuesday the eleventh article will appear.

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Roosevelt Acts To Aid League In Peace Steps

(Continued from Page 1)

the policy of coöperation and observation "without direct participation" which, in striking departure from American foreign policy under President Wilson, was gradually evolved in 12 years of Republican direction.

However, the new officials are alert to one defect in the old policy, when information and clarification of American policy went to League powers only through a third party, and were often garbled and distorted. They state, therefore, that "the presence of the United States in this manner in the meetings of the committee will give an informative contact."

In order to satisfy fully those members of Congress who oppose any form of American mingling in foreign problems, the statement insists that the proposed action "does not in any way impair the right of independence of judgment and freedom of action of the United States. The representative of the United States cannot take any action binding this country."

Assurance of Freedom

Having thrown out this assurance, the new Department of State, however, explains its point of view on the Far Eastern problem in words which would have been heartily subscribed to by Mr. Stimson, or any advocate of a vigorous and strong policy. They say:

"We believe that the importance of the problem which is of common concern in this connection to the League, to the League powers and to the United States, calls for promptness and accuracy in exchange of information and views; that the dictates of common sense call for consultation with free and frank discussion among nations; and that the procedure thus suggested will contribute toward the serving of these ends—in the interest both of the United States and of all other countries concerned."

Stress on "promptness and accuracy in exchange of information and views" is a reference to the outstanding flaw in previous United States-League relations. More than once in the dealings between Washington and Geneva, sometimes in crucial and almost tragic senses, lack of prompt and accurate knowledge of American policy checked and thwarted the League, just as a lack of information about the League hampered the United States. Now, apparently, the great gap of the Stimson régime is to be closed.

President Roosevelt and his advisers on foreign affairs are keenly alive to the criticalness of present days in Europe. They realize that Prime Minister MacDonald's trip to Geneva is for the purpose of bridging a very ugly and menacing looking gap which is yawning between the French-German-Italian triangle. And they are cognizant of the fact that even continuance, to say nothing of success, of the Disarmament Conference depends upon the contribution which outside powers, like Great Britain and the United States, can bring to the meeting.

Davis Called to Capital

Summoning Mr. Norman H. Davis to Washington today, the State Department perfected plans for his departure for Europe perhaps by the end of the week. Conferences between Mr. Davis and Mr. Hull and Mr. Phillips, to be broadened by as many talks as possible with President Roosevelt, are planned for this week.

It is interesting that the trio who, without disparagement to Mr. Hull, are now running American foreign policy, were all closely associated and intimate members of President Wilson's little Cabinet: President Roosevelt, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Davis. Their mutual kinship of ideas may be assumed to be considerable, their legacy of the Wilson point of view should not be entirely missing and at any rate a skillful and synchronized team is in active operation. Secretary Hull is by no means ruled out of the picture and his close friendship with his fellow Tennesseean, Mr. Davis, renews the personal link which is likely to make policy-making more effective.

Clarification of Policy

In their study of the disarmament problem, this group has already found that a clarification of policy from the United States would be helpful in clearing the air at Geneva. As ever, and now more than ever, France is asking political guarantees and its latest demand is that the United States shall keep "hands off" if the League is applying sanctions. In other words, if by some combination France should find Hitlerite Germany in the position of a peace breaker, Paris wants assurances that American merchant ships will not be running a gantlet into German ports, bearing supplies and munitions.

The arms embargo fits into the picture at this point. If the United States should put into firm and binding words what Mr. Stimson often declared in speeches, that the Pact of Paris had made neutrality or aid to an aggressor nation impossible, and then supplement this declaration with legislative provision of an arms embargo, it is considered that Washington would have made a sizable contribution to the political background of disarmament.

It is this political contribution, to assuage French fears, and warn Germany, Italy, or other powers that neither side can count in advance on neutral services from the United States, which is most needed at Geneva, in the view of political experts. That is why the new Administration is exploring the possibilities and receiving full reports from Geneva and other European capitals covering the concurrent efforts of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon.

The Administration plan is to keep Mr. Davis at their right hand in Washington while the important MacDonald visit to Geneva is in progress and then send him across the Atlantic as rapidly as possible.

On the whole, therefore, President Roosevelt and his efficient team of Wilsonian-trained diplomats, are molding an energetic foreign policy. Only one decision, that to back the League in the Far East, has come as yet. But as the others are taken, it is expected that boldness and decision will characterize them as they have characterized President Roosevelt's attack on domestic problems.

Explanation of Action

Following is the Department of State's explanation of action on the League's invitation, the acceptance of the invitation by the Secretary of State, and the text of the invitation sent to Washington by the Secretary-General of the League, Sir Eric Drummond:

The Advisory Committee created by the Assembly of the League of Nations for the purpose of following the situation in the Far East has extended to the Government of the United States an invitation to coöperate in the work of the committee.

This advisory committee consists of the members of the Committee of Nineteen and representatives of Canada and the Netherlands.

The promotion of peace, in no matter what part of the world, is of concern to all nations. It has been and is the desire of the American people to participate in efforts directed toward that end. In this spirit we have in the past established the practice of coöperation and observation without direct participation.

We therefore gladly accept this invitation of the advisory committee that we coöperate with it in the work assigned to it by the Assembly. As a practical measure toward facilitating effective cooperation, we suggest, in our reply to this invitation, that a representative of the United States be present, without right to vote, in the deliberations of the committee.

This procedure, if adopted, will not give the representative of this Government a position of membership on the committee. Presence of the United States in this manner in the meetings of the committee will give an informative contact. It does not in any way impair the right of independence of judgment and freedom of action of the United States.

The representative of the United States cannot take any action binding this country. We believe that the importance of the problem which is of common concern in this connection to the League, to the League powers and to the United States, calls for promptness and accuracy in exchange of information and views; that the dictates of common sense call for consultation with free and frank discussion among the nations; and that the procedure thus suggested will contribute toward the serving of those ends—in the interest both of the United States and of all other countries concerned.

Text of Acceptance

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 25, 1933, inclosing the text of a resolution adopted on Feb. 24 by the Assembly of the League of Nations, providing for the appointment of an advisory committee. You inform me that the advisory committee set up under the terms of this resolution held a meeting on Feb. 25 and requested, in accordance with the instructions of the Assembly, that you convey to the Government of the United States an invitation to coöperate in its work.

In reply I am happy to inform you that the American Government is prepared to coöperate with the advisory committee in such manner as may be found appropriate and feasible. As it is necessary that the American Government exercise independence of judgment with regard to proposals which may be made and/or action which the advisory committee may recommend, it would seem that appointment by it of a representative to function as a member of the committee would not be feasible. However, believing that participation by a representative of this Government in the deliberations of the committee would be helpful, I am instructing the American Minister to Switzerland, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, to be prepared so to participate, but without right to vote, if such participation is desired.

Text of Invitation

I have the honor to inform you that the Assembly of the League of Nations adopted on the 24th February the resolution of which the text is inclosed herewith.

The advisory committee set up under the terms of this resolution held a meeting today. In accordance with the instructions of the Assembly it requested me to convey to your Government an invitation to coöperate in its work.

I need not say that the committee attaches great importance to the coöperation of your Government, and earnestly hopes that it will be able to accept this invitation.

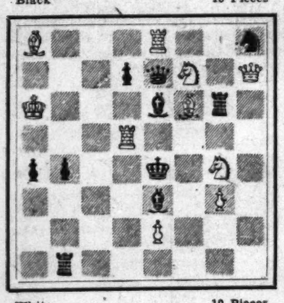
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1495

By F. Novejarque

Black 10 Pieces



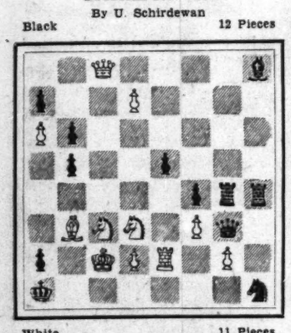
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Nostra Parla, 1932)

Problem No. 1496

By U. Schirdewan

Black 12 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, United Amsterdam Chess Society, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1493. B-B4

No. 1494. 1. R-B5 — threat
2. R-B5
1. ——— — PxR or P-K4
2. B-Kt3ch
1. ——— — KtxR or Kt-K5
2. B-B3ch

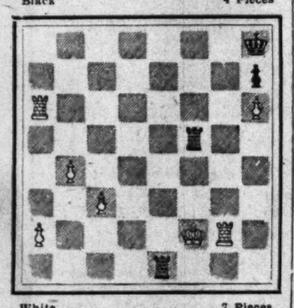
End-Game No. 138. White wins: 1 QxPch, KxQ; 2 R-R5ch, K-Kt; 3 Kt-Kt6, and mates shortly.

End-Games

In this position, from the Schallop-Blackburne game, Frankfort, 1887, Black has just played R-B5ch. White (Schallop) as well as his opponent and other masters present, were convinced that White could not avoid drawing, either by perpetual check or stalemate, and the game was abandoned as drawn. But a German master, Richter, has demonstrated that White can avoid the stalemate after 1 KxR. The process takes 10 moves.

End-Game No. 139

Black 4 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

A team representing the Stuyvesant Chess Club, 341 East Fourteenth Street, New York City, recently visited the United States Military Academy and played an eight-board match with the Cadets, winning by a score of 6½-1½.

The second half of the Flohr-Euwe match played at Carlsbad last August, resulted in another deadlock, each winning one game, with six draws. The total score for the match is 8-8, three wins apiece and 10 draws. Here is Flohr's third victory:

Queen's Gambit Declined

Flohr White	Euwe Black	Flohr White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 R-B6	Q-K4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 R-Q3	Q-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	27 Q-Kt4	Q-K4
4 PxQP	KPxP	28 P-B4	Q-K6ch
5 K-B3	Kt-QB3	29 K-Kt2	P-QR3
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	30 R(B)-B2	P-QR4
7 B-Kt2	B-K2	31 RxP	PxP
8 Castles	Castles	32 PxP	R-R3
9 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	33 Q-R5	R(Q)-R
10 PxP	BxP	34 Q-B5ch	Q-K2
11 R-B	B-K2	35 QxQch	KxQ
12 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	36 R(Kt6)-B6	R-QKt
13 QxKt	Q-R4	37 P-QKt5	R(R2)-Kt2
14 P-QR3	KR-Q	38 R-B7ch	K-Q
15 Q-Q3	P-Q5	39 RxR	RxR
16 Kt-K4	B-KB4	40 K-B3	R-B2
17 BxKt	BxKt	41 R-R2	K-B
18 BxQB	BxB	42 B-K4	R-B6ch
19 BxPch	K-B	43 K-Kt2	R-Kt6
20 B-K4	R-Q2	44 R-R8ch	K-B2
21 P-QKt4	Q-Kt3	45 B-Q3	K-Q3
22 R-B5	Q-Q3	46 R-B8	Resigns(a)
23 KR-QB	QR-Q		
24 Q-B3	P-QKt3		

(a) If 46 . . . K-K2; 47 RxPch, KxR; 48 B-B4ch, etc., when White's three extra pawns win easily.

Here is another game in which the redoubtable Flohr might have had a harder time of it. In this case, however, opportunity knocked but once, and in an exceedingly complex position the exigencies of the time limit suggest a probable explanation.

QP Game, Nimzowitsch Defense

Flohr White	Thomas Black	Flohr White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 Q-K	B-B
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	27 B-Q3	Q-B2
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	28 Q-K2	R(Q)-K
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2	29 Q-Kt2	Kt-Q2
5 QKt-Q2	P-B4	30 Kt-K4	Kt-B4
6 Castles	Kt-B3	31 KtxB	QxKt
7 P-B4	B-K2	32 B-R3	R-B3
8 P-QKt3	Castles	33 KR-Q	R-Q
9 B-Kt2	P-Q4	34 P-R5	PxP
10 R-B	R-B	35 Q-QB2	P-KR3
11 P-QR3	QPxP	36 Q-B3	Q-KB3
12 KtPxP	B-Q3	37 B-K2	P-K5
13 Kt-Kt3	Q-K2	38 QxQ	PxQ
14 R-R(a)	B-Kt	39 PxP(l)	KtxP
15 Q-Kt(b)	PxP	40 R-Q4	P-B4
16 PxP	Kt-QR4(c)	41 K-Kt	B-R3
17 KKt-Q2(d)	Q-Q3(e)	42 B-B	Kt-Kt4
18 P-Kt3	KtxKt	43 K-B2	Kt-K3
19 KtxKt	KR-Q	44 R-R4	Kt-B4
20 Kt-Q2	Q-B3(f)	45 RxP	Kt-K5ch(j)
21 P-B3	P-K4(g)	46 K-K3	BxP
22 B-B5(h)	R-B2	47 R-B	BxB(k)
23 P-Q5	Q-B4ch	48 RxR	RxP(l)
24 K-R	R-K2	49 B-Kt2	R-Q6ch
25 P-QR4	B-Q3	50 K-B4	Resigns

(a) The alternative is 14 PxP. White is outplayed at this point of the game.

(b) 15 Q-K2 is more natural.

(c) A brilliant move, probably quite unanticipated.

(d) Not 17 KtxKt, BxKt; and if 18 PxB, Q-B2; 19 R-K, PxKt, with some attack; or 18 Kt-Kt3, Kt-Kt5; 19 BxPch, K-R; 20 PxB, Q-R5 winning

(e) Black misses the winning line here. 17 . . . KtxKt; 18 KtxKt, Kt-Kt5!; and if 19 BxPch, K-R; 20 P-R3, Q-R5 (20 P-Kt3, Q-R5!); threatening 21 . . . QxRP. It is hard to find any saving move for White.

(f) We should prefer 20 . . . P-KR3 (or 4).

(g) 21 . . . P-R3 is indicated, with the game still to be won. The text creates a bad weakness in the center.

(h) Not 22 PxP, Q-Q2!

(i) Not 39 BxKt, PxP! Black is gradually outplayed in the ending, White capitalizing the weakness of 21 . . . P-K4.

(j) If 45 . . . BxP; 46 R-B!

(k) If 47 . . . R(Q)-QB; 48 P-Q6.

(l) 48 . . . K-Kt2 might prolong matters slightly.

India-to-Europe Record?

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—An automobile record of 17 days from India to Europe is claimed by Herr Harald Lechenperg, a German writer. The record covers the traversal of Persia and Turkey. The entire trip from Bombay to Vienna was completed in 33 days of traveling which is said to compare with 47 days as the fastest previous time.

American Action Reopens Arms Embargo Proposal

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 14—Formal notification that the United States will participate in the work of the League's Far Eastern committee which was received here today enables the committee to resume consideration of a possible embargo on arms shipments to Japan.

The British embargo on Far Eastern arms shipments ended yesterday as announced in Parliament by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. But it can be renewed, at least for Japan, if other nations follow suit. The committee will investigate this possibility. It is thought here that the embargo measure may meet with greater favor in the new United States Congress than in the old.

The committee consists of representatives of 22 states, including the United States delegate, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, will represent the Washington Government until the arrival of Mr. Norman H. Davis, who is expected within a fortnight. Russia recently refused to serve on the committee.

Canadian Cattle Imports Are Substituted for Irish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada is shipping 500 head of cattle to Great Britain each week, according to Col. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, and this limit is set by the boat accommodation. An average of 350 head are from Ontario and 150 from the West. The import ban against Ireland's livestock is reacting favorably for Canada's market.

Statistics showed that on Dec. 1, 1932, shipment could be made from a total of 115,800 steers of two years old and over. At least 25 per cent would be able to pass the rigid inspection necessary for the high quality demanded by the British market.

Rail to Hudson Bay To Open Up Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That the 200-mile extension of the T. & N. O. Railway to Hudson Bay will be the means of opening up great areas to the West of the Bay, including the highly mineralized geological formation surrounding it, was the statement made by Dr. Lyman B. Jackes, development officer of the Provincial Government, in an address at the University of Toronto before the Toronto Field Naturalists.

He pictured the time when wheel steamers will go up the rivers which empty into Hudson Bay, pick up ore concentrates, and bring them to Moosonee. From there they will be carried to refineries in northern Ontario.

Earl of Bessborough Is Now Chief Scout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Performing his first official function as Chief Scout for Canada, the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General, recently presented the honorary Silver Wolf to Mr. J. W. Mitchell of Toronto, who has been president of the Ontario Boy Scouts' Association since 1920.

During the time Mr. Mitchell has been president of the association, Scout membership in Ontario has increased from 7697 in 1920 to 23,876. The Toronto total has increased from 2421 to 7682.

This decoration is granted to any rank by the Chief Scout for valuable work for the movement, on the recommendation of the Provincial Commissioner.

State $250 Note of 1781 Owned by Virginian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A $250 note, issued by the Treasury of Virginia in 1781, is in the possession of Mr. F. T. Smith of Richmond. The old note, in perfect condition, had a face value of $250 or £75, and was redeemable in Spanish-milled dollars or the value in gold or silver at the rate of 40 to 1 at the Treasury of Virginia, on or before Dec. 30, 1792, according to an act of the General Assembly, passed on March 1, 1781.

Mr. Smith also has in his possession quite a collection of Virginia County currency, issued in 1862, among the lot being a 40-cent bill, issued by Shenandoah County, Bedford County dollar bills and similar war-time paper money. A large copper quarter-cent piece, minted in Chihuahua in 1846, was among the lot.

Virginia Manufacturing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The output of 3013 manufacturing industries reporting to the State Department of Labor and Industry for the calendar year 1931 reached $611,963,137, more than twice the capital invested, according to the annual report of Mr. John Hopkins Hall, Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

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The Editor's Puzzle

68

"The ~~downward~~ drop of prices can only be stopped by a return ~~under~~ ~~present restoration~~ of public confidence," said the speaker. "No longer can we flaunt the existing order of things ~~as at present constituted~~. ~~Some are~~ being confronted by a condition, not a theory, resolute actions are ~~now~~ necessary."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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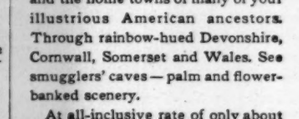

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See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Progress In Education

The Teachers' Agency

As a Practical Guide in an Ever-Broadening Field

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE teachers' agency has its finger on the pulse of the teaching profession. It is preëminently qualified to tell what is or is not wanted in the teaching field. The agency tries to avoid errors in judgment to a greater extent, perhaps, than either the superintendent who requests a candidate for a vacancy on his teaching staff, or the teacher who applies for the position. Satisfaction spells success and long life for the agency manager, and vice versa.

Managers of teachers' agencies are usually men who have had broad practical experience as superintendents or teachers. They know the job from the inside as well as from the outside.

In recent years the traditional teacher's agency has broadened into an even larger and more helpful field of work—that of vocational guidance. Mr. E. T. Duffield, manager of the New York office of the Albert Teachers' Agency, offers the following advice to those students who are now planning their college courses with the teaching profession as their objective.

Fatherly Words

Mr. Duffield's words are really those of a father to his son, because they are actually what he has told his own boy who will soon be graduating from Middlebury College, in Vermont. Major in English! So few men qualify to teach that subject that there are nine chances out of ten for securing a position when prepared to handle English in secondary schools. Avoid history! Ten years ago, it was the English field which was overcrowded, but today the student who has made history his sole major subject will find it as difficult to get such a position as formerly it was for the teacher of English. So, no matter how much a person may enjoy history, prepare to teach in one or two other major subjects.

All branches of art and music have apparently been cut ruthlessly by school boards wherever economy has had to be practiced, or the budget reduced. If any form of art is a teacher's sole major, then it would be advisable to acquire another major subject within as short a time as possible.

In a little folder, "How to Secure a Position," Mr. Duffield's office assists candidates to write a letter of application which has won not only favorable comment from superintendents, but also results. Mr. Duffield advises a teacher to go to an interview alone. Oftentimes one or more members of the family accompany the applicant, for divers reasons, but the teacher must stand or fall on her own merit, not on family connections or abilities.

Other Accomplishments

A candidate should indicate without fail the supplementary accomplishments he or she possesses. Athletics is a broad field. A man should specify the individual sports, such as football, baseball, hockey, tennis, swimming, rowing, fencing, wrestling, and so on. Similarly, women applicants should indicate their ability to coach or participate in various sports.

It is a case of selling one's self and the best effort must be made by the candidate. The teacher's agency notifies its members of vacancies, and superintendents of suitable candidates. It then remains for the applicant to carry through the work.

From the secretary of the state board of education in the various states, teachers may obtain accurate information as to the courses in education and number of hours of credit required for a certificate to teach. New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, and many others have requirements which unless investigated first make it almost useless for an inexperienced teacher to try for an appointment in their schools.

In the public schools, in general, it is now considered unethical to ask or question a teacher's religion. Through the efforts of an especially interested group, New York State has recently passed a bill which makes unlawful the questioning by an agency a teacher's religious affiliation. Strange to relate, it has been this same group which was the first to break the law. Requests for teachers for the schools maintained by this religious group come to teacher's agencies and they always request candidates of their own church. How can the agency know whom to send them, if the question has not been asked?

Difficulties

When this bill was passed, the agencies already had their application forms made up. They cannot go to the expense of discarding their stock and preparing new blanks. Furthermore, for the purposes of interstate business the religious question must continue on the registration forms. Requests for Baptists, Christian Scientists, orthodox Jews, Presbyterians, and so on, are received by the agencies from those private schools desiring such teachers. However, scholarship, academic preparation and experience are the prime requisites.

In regard to salaries, colleges and teacher training institutes are at fault in giving their graduates an exaggerated sense of their worth. A teacher who has acquired her master's degree is told that she should be worth $2800. As a matter of fact, there is only a small percentage of candidates that come anywhere near that figure. To the despair of an agency manager, these misguided people will turn down most desirable positions because they think they can get the larger salary if they will only hold out for it.

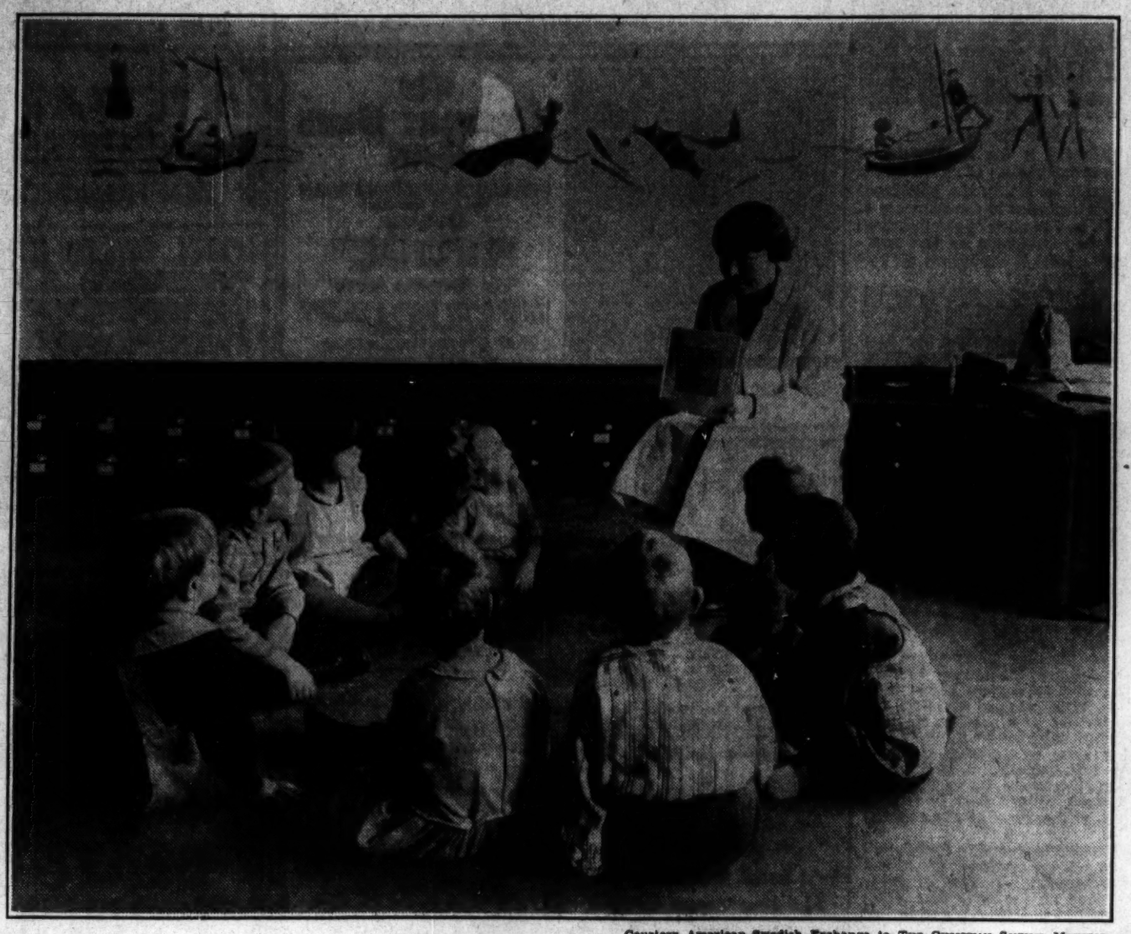
Many teachers appointed last spring have found their salaries reduced upon arrival at school in September. Many others find their salaries in the process of reduction at the present time. The teacher's agencies, however, have been unable to reduce their overhead expenses and yet must carry on in spite of their greatly reduced income due to these cuts in salaries.

Thinking Needs Correcting

Occasionally one finds a teacher who thinks she has been misplaced and feels she should be in a better environment. That teacher should achieve a sense of poise from the satisfaction of conquering within herself false judgment, subjective evaluation of situations and a too narrow concept of her present work. When the teacher's own thinking has been corrected, it is usually found that the question of right place or position has been adjusted to everyone's benefit.

Experienced counsel to recent graduates from men in close touch with the educational field undoubtedly would have prevented to a degree such misfits as that of the Tuck School graduate clerking at a soda fountain, the art student working in a hardware store and others too numerous to mention. Let us revise our thinking about the teacher's agency and consider it as a practical center for vocational guidance.

MARY M. STARR



Courtesy American-Swedish Exchange to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DRAMATIC MOMENTS DEEPLY EXPERIENCED

The Story Hour, When Miss Greta Byttner Gathers Around Her the Children Who Come to the Day Nursery of a Coöperative Apartment in Stockholm.

You see, when a fellow hasn't yet learned how to read, he is, well, sort of dependent on hearing someone just tell him all the wonders of this great big world—about ships and trains and bears, and about going places and seeing things. And the stories make you think, too, about being brave and not crying a teeny bit, and smiling at home, no matter how things are, and being good to cats and dogs, and trying to help mother and the janitor. Pictures help a lot, and "she" shows pretty ones in books. There is reading in those books and some day you will learn to do the stories for yourself, and maybe tell them to little brother. That's how it is about story hour. You want to share it.

Definite Chores Assigned

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN become absorbed in their play. It is not surprising that they sometimes forget or put off doing their home chores. It is not fair to the child to leave him uncertain about the particular thing he is to do and the definite time he is to do it and then scold him because his work is neglected. If we give him work to do we want him to experience the satisfaction that comes from work well done. This increases his self-respect, gives him confidence, and helps him to grow more dependable.

We defeat our end when we leave him to do it under conditions where he is likely to fail and then call him careless or lazy. Such experiences may have a destructive effect on his development.

Did It Herself, But—

A mother, finding that her boy has rushed off to play without going to the store for her as she had expected, may drop her other work and go herself, later complaining to the boy of his carelessness and telling him how tired she becomes when she must do the work he has neglected as well as her own. She does not realize that it would be much more helpful to him to experience success in his duties, to know that he has been helpful and has done his share of the work. She does not see that she could have arranged the details of her household so that there would have been little opportunity for him to neglect his duties.

In one family where there were three children between the ages of six and ten, the parents worked out a plan that proved very helpful in making clear to the children the work that was expected of them.

A complete list of all the chores about the home that the children could do satisfactorily was made. This list included such simple duties as putting out the milk bottles and setting the table as well as the more difficult tasks of extra cleaning or work on the lawn. There were 27 chores in all. Each one was numbered and the list was put on the kitchen wall where it could be referred to easily.

Each evening, or in the early morning, before the work of the day began, one of the parents took time to go through this list and choose the duties that should be given to each child for the coming day. A card was then prepared for each one, listing his chores by number.

Everything Clear and Definite

As soon as the children came from their rooms in the morning they took great interest in referring to the cards to find what their work was to be for the day. In many cases it was work that could be begun at once. Other tasks came later in the day, but each child knew just what was expected of him, and when his work was to be done. As each chore was completed a line was drawn through the number on the card, and when all had been crossed off, the child knew that his work was done.

This method proved so helpful to the children and so satisfactory to all that it was carried on for several months until the children grew older and found it easier to assume regular duties in the home. It contributed to the joy of successful achievement.

Other hindrances than those mentioned here may present themselves as the child learns to carry his share of the work of the home. Such problems are individual but with a little observation and study on the part of the parent they can usually be removed, either by helping the child to overcome them or by changing the conditions under which he works.

The Teacher's Balance Sheet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL good business firms at intervals take account of stock and draw off a balance sheet. From this the responsible members of the organization decide whether or not the given period has been a prosperous one, and, no matter what the figures show, shape a policy looking toward improvement. Teachers will also find it to their advantage to follow a similar method, and this is a time of year when it is good to run an accountant's eye over the past months to see whether or not the working capital has been increased.

In September, after the long summer vacation, both teachers and pupils return to school filled with enthusiasm, good resolutions and exalted ideals. The boy whom you prodded and dragged through history or algebra or arithmetic last year, insists that you will have to give him good marks this year because he is going to earn them. The idle girl tells you how hard she is going to work. Those who could not carry successfully the work of their grade, plan to take the full schedule and make up the back work besides. The troublesome ones confide in you their intention of reforming. Your own head, too, is teeming with plans for better and better results.

Time to Question Self

By the time the year is half over, and sometimes before, the wear and tear of daily routine begin to show their effect. All the September resolutions have not been fully kept, and ideals that shone brilliantly have become somewhat dulled. It will be helpful for the teacher at this time to ask herself a few searching questions and to decide on which side of the ledger the answers should be entered. Here are a few suggestions:

Do your classes come eagerly or at least cheerfully to recitation and not "like a galley slave scourged to his dungeon"?

Have the lessons assigned each day been suited to the powers of the class, or have you made the mistake, all too common, of measuring the assignments by your own grasp of the subject rather than by the immaturity of the class?

Have you clarified the assignment by stripping off all superfluous verbiage, so that the pupils may immediately get their teeth into the sweet kernel of knowledge? In other words, have you taught or merely heard recitations?

Having assigned lessons more or less wisely, have you insisted that they be reasonably well prepared? If you have failed to do this in any instance, you have taken the chance of weakening the moral fiber of that pupil. If you have done it, you have strengthened his character by holding him to an assumed obligation.

Do They Believe In You?

Have you won the confidence of your boys and girls so they trust you to "deal justly; love mercy"?

Have they faith in your integrity and of your desire to be fair even if at times you may seem to be unjust?

Do responsive greetings and kindly looks come to you rather than impatient scowls and frowns?

Can you sit at your desk and feel that you reach with friendly cordial interest every individual before you? This interest need not be the same in every case, but have you touched on some side each one of the complex natures before you?

Can you trust the school and its individuals more fully than at the beginning of the year? Has this sense of integrity deepened day by day? Have you brought them a little farther on their way to strong manhood and womanhood?

Above all, are you a bigger individual, a stronger character, with a broader outlook upon life, a deeper sympathy, a surer faith?

The teacher who can answer such questions to her own satisfaction will have entries on the credit side that will more than balance the indebtedness that may have accrued from a few mistakes. She should go forward through the rest of the year refreshed and with renewed confidence.

F. M.

Advertising—and You

IX—A Service of Protection

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"PROMISE, large promise is the soul of advertising," observed Samuel Johnson almost two centuries ago. The learned Doctor's comment is still true of much advertising, but his critical inference applies to a relatively small part. Most advertisers have learned that if there be promise in their advertising, whether expressed or implied, that promise must be kept. Therein lies one of advertising's great values to the public.

The advertisement is the advertiser's pledge to you. Having made it, he must make good. The advertisement says, "This is a good product," and you believe it. It says, "This is the price—the same to all," and you believe it. This *believability* is the source of advertising's power. It must be preserved at all costs.

Good advertising begins with a good product. Some products, widely used and approved, may not be worthy, measured by one's own standards of thinking and conduct. In such cases, advertising, however adroit or attractive, can have no ill effect upon the right thinking individual. Sometimes, however, advertising is used to create an impression of merit for a product intrinsically unsound or of less value than that indicated. Even so, advertising continues its protection, since that which is advertised must either rise to the level of the advertising or else ultimately meet the fate of the moth which seeks the light but cannot survive it.

Calvin Coolidge, in the course of an address to advertising men, made

Does It Ring True?

a statement both profound and of great portent. He said, "It will never be possible to create a permanent desire for things which do not have a permanent worth." Such idealism may seem a goal rather to be hoped for than to be achieved on this mundane sphere. It is born of spiritual reasoning rather than material philosophy. Nevertheless, its truth is acknowledged by an increasing number of professional advertising men.

Such an advertising expert, approached by a potential advertiser, asks, not "How much can you spend?" or "What is the margin of profit?" but "How good is your product? Does it render a useful or needful service?" The progressive advertiser, when he says, "Can we afford to advertise?" does not mean "Do we have the money?" so much as "Do we have the product?"

Conceived in this spirit, advertising renders a great protective service. All advertising, however, is not yet on this plane. Public responsibility for selection may not yet be eliminated. It has, however, changed its form. "Caveat Emptor!—Let the buyer beware!" has become "Caveat Lector!—Let the reader beware!"

Is not even this a protection as compared with the methods of a generation or so ago? To taste, test, feel or measure all merchandise would require a knowledge of materials and methods that few possess. One might be an expert on foods but a poor judge of fabrics. All, however, may apply to advertising the same test. Is it sincere? Does it ring true? Is it in good taste? Is it likely to elevate or to debase my standards of thinking and conduct?

The Seal of True Advertising Value.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"BY-PRODUCTS OF ITS SERVICE."

For Better State Aid of Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Olympia, Wash.

WASHINGTON'S boys are going to trudge back to school next fall maintained under a new system of financing whereby the State will meet approximately 50 per cent of the total cost.

Passage of the administration bill to increase the amount of apportionments from state funds to 25 cents a day per child increases the State's share in the total school bill to about 50 per cent, educators say. Under the same bill, counties will contribute 25 per cent and local districts 25 per cent.

During the 1931-32 school year, the State contributed 26 per cent and local districts 61 per cent and the counties 13 per cent. Because of the inequalities in wealth in local districts the cost of the schools has been a heavy burden in some instances, while wealthy districts have raised more than enough money with a small tax levy.

It became evident that the law needed remodeling. In the November election the heavily burdened taxpayers adopted an initiative measure limiting the levy on real estate for all purposes to 40 mills. This act further reduced the mount of money that could be obtained from taxation for the schools, without the need of a special election.

Educators started at work at once on a new measure to be presented to the Legislature when it met in January to care for the new needs of the schools, and the measure approved by the lawmakers is the answer.

The new bill does not solve the problem of where to obtain revenues to pay the costs of the schools; it only operates to spread the load more evenly over the entire State, giving the poorer districts the benefit of a larger contribution from state sources.

School patrons indorsed an income tax measure as an initiative at the November election, by which it is hoped to obtain additional state funds for the support of the schools, to meet the requirement of the new state law. The income measure was drafted to allow the owner of a small home, upon which he has paid taxes, to deduct the property tax before he must pay an income tax. It hits heaviest in the upper brackets, taxing both individuals and corporations which have large incomes.

This measure will produce from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, experts figure, giving considerable spread to the unknown figure of incomes during 1932, which the bill taxes.

Additional revenue measures have been introduced in the Legislature to increase the income of school funds, so that the State may meet the full amount of the distribution under the new law.

Police Provide Library to Win Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

THIS city has been faced with an aggravated transient-boy problem, and the police department found the solution for it—in books.

The problem was aggravated because in the spring of 1932 the nation's newspapers told of unemployed men earning money by panning for gold in western mountain streams. These news accounts resulted in an unprecedented influx of young men who were not only anxious to make a living, but were also fired with the romantic possibilities of making a rich strike and thus enjoying sudden wealth. They reasoned that it had been done before; perhaps it could be done again.

A Venture in Gold

State educational departments hastily organized schools along the river banks of the State and taught thousands the rudiments of panning and practical geology. The wandering youths left city shanties and box cars and ventured into the mountains, hopeful and light hearted.

Their results in a financial way were rather disappointing, because no rich discoveries were made and the boys were forced to work hard and long for sufficient gold to equal a day's wages, and there was an end to many dreams of getting rich quick. But the summer spent in the mountains, camping out, at hard work, benefited them.

When cold weather set in and the streams froze over, the youths returned to the city. Many elected to remain in Denver, which enjoys a reasonably mild winter. As their funds became exhausted, the boys again congregated in temporary shacks along the railroad tracks and lived in squalor occasionally going to the streets to beg for food.

Fearing the youths might become lawless, Police Chief Albert T. Clark had a large room of the central police station turned into a library. Books were obtained from the public library and from donations of the policemen. Reading lists for various purposes and for various studies were made up and posted on the walls. The idle youths were invited to make this room their headquarters and urged to improve themselves by study. The room is crowded at almost all hours. It is never closed.

As a Part of Their Job

Officials of the police department consider this activity a legitimate and useful part of their work. They point out that experience has shown that a large proportion of crime is committed by young men, and that if these potential criminals can be set right before a misstep is taken, so much the better for all concerned.

Another point seems to be that the youths now regard the policemen as friends. They meet at headquarters and the patrolmen have been instructed to show friendliness and to help in any way they can. Perhaps if the helping hand had not been extended the boys would regard them with fear and animosity. City charity agencies strive to help those who frequent the room, too.

How and Why Books

A New Estimate of a Cart Wheel

III

The Story of the Wheel, by G. M. Boumphrey.

How Things Behave, by J. W. N. Sullivan.

How the World Builds, by Humphrey Parkington.

The Life of Birds, by T. A. Coward. London: A. & C. Black. 2/6. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

NEXT time I meet a farmer's cart lumbering down a Sussex lane I am going to take off my hat, first to the wheels, and then to the stout men and true who fashioned them. For a cart wheel is years in the making, and strong enough to last half a century and there is an immense variety of skill and judgment required in the many processes required to perfect it.

This new and true estimate of a cart wheel is only one of the gains to be had from reading Mr. Boumphrey's little book, which T. L. Boulton has illustrated so cleverly that pennyfarthings and draisines, boneshakers and whirlicotes, and all the quaint constructions which preceded the modern train and automobile become as familiar as if one had ridden in or on them. Mr. Boumphrey has not forgotten the potter's wheel and the lathe, the water wheel, the paddle and the screw, the electric tram and the turbine steamer. And with all this, he manages to combine the story of the roads and to make us laugh at the quaint prejudices which held up progress.

Busy Answering Questions

When Mr. Robertson had got home from business and had his tea, he liked to bury himself in a good solid book; but he did not often get very long with it, for John and Howard and Elfrida kept him pretty busy answering their questions on "How Things Behave." We learn that John was naturally of an inquiring mind, Howard had a keen ear for music, and Elfrida a strong sense of color and of smell; and between them they wormed out of "Rob," as they affectionately called Dad, most of those secrets which the natural scientist has discovered during the last three thousand years. The instruction was not wholly verbal; there were experiments, some of which raised social and domestic problems, as when John melted two of Howard's lead soldiers in the best saucepan. But there is no doubt that the Robertson children knew a great deal more when they went back to school at the end of the holiday than when they left for home; and even an adult reader is bound to confess that his memory has been freshened and little gaps in his knowledge filled up. Mr. Poulton's woodcuts are as good as ever.

"Architecture is the way a man may talk to us in brick or stone, steel or concrete. The architecture of the world is a massive tribute to the power of man; to his patience, his courage, and his ingenuity. It is a record of his joys and sorrows, his work and his play. But above all it speaks of his constant striving toward the creation of beauty." This is Mr. Parkington's final summing up of the subject of his book, but before he arrives at this conclusion he has endeavored to make us think out for ourselves the countless problems which have confronted builders since primitive man began to erect a shelter for himself. Always he shows us the reasons for the changes which took place from age to age, and makes us follow the mental processes of successive workers, discussing also the practical and æsthetic value of their work.

Pith in What He Says

When he comes to the present day he is especially valuable, and his last chapters should set every youngster who reads them thinking about the planning of houses, streets, cities and regions. There is pith in his statements, too; nor is he any respector of persons. Of the dome of St. Paul's, which is held up by an inner cone of bricks, he writes, "This outer dome is a mere wooden shell covered with lead, and no more supports the stone turret above than her crinoline supported an early Victorian lady. Mr. Roderick Enthoven has illustrated the book with line drawings.

In "The Life of Birds," with its charming drawings by Roland Green, Mr. T. A. Coward has given us a wealth of information about bird life, which could only have been gathered in a lifetime of loving interest. With his chapter on "The Value of Birds" I cannot help picking a little quarrel. Briefly, Mr. Coward tells us that the birds are our protectors against marauding insects and vermin, and there he leaves the matter. He has said nothing of the inspiration which birds bring by their song and their swift flight, by

All this ravishing music,
That stirreth so thy heart, making thee dream of things
Illimitable, unsearchable and of heavenly import.

Nor has he made us feel with Robert Bridges that,

"Birds are of all animals the nearest to men for that they take delight in both music and dance, and gracefully schooling leisure to enliven life were the earlier artists: moreover in their airy flight (which in its swiftness symboleth man's soaring thought) they have no rival but man, and easily surpass in their free voyaging his most desperate daring."

[Articles I and II appeared Feb. 21 and March 4.]

More Schools, Better Salaries in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

The Mexican Federal Government advanced another step toward the realization of its rural educational system as the Secretary of Public Education, Señor Narciso Bassols, announced that of Feb. 1 there were 7329 rural schools functioning, representing an increase of 218 more than the previous year.

The secretary stated that the goal was 20,000 rural schools which will be scattered throughout the country and that the present number would be increased from year to year as the resources of the Federal Government permitted.

While there is an increased allotment for the Department of Education this year when all other executive departments were subjected to drastic economy measures, the secretary said that a large share of this increase went toward higher teachers' salaries.

The pay of the rural teachers has been raised in the lower salary classes and the minimum has been set at two pesos (approximately 75 cents U. S. currency) a day. Formerly, the pay, in some instances for rural teachers, had been as low as one peso a day. In most cases, living quarters are furnished the rural teachers either by the Government or by the community.

The former low minimum salaries, the Department of Education found, attracted teachers of poor quality or obliged them to engage in side activities which detract from their worth. At a sacrifice of reducing the number of new schools scheduled to be established this year, the department decided to increase the minimum pay of teachers.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States
The FOXWOOD School
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Foxwood, established in 1913 by the present principal, is a Country Day School combining the best of the past with the advantages of recent educational progress. The school accepts boys and girls from Kindergarten through Secondary School and offers both college preparatory and general courses. Hours 8:30-5 o'clock.
ELIZABETH CURTIS DRESSER, Principal

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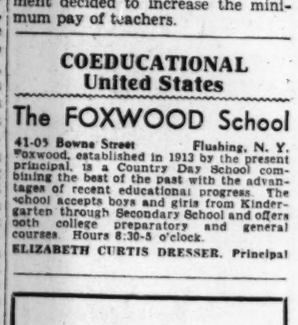
BRICKWALL
NORTHAM, SUSSEX
Senior School: Girls 12-18
Junior School: Girls 6-11
Brickwall School is on high ground, a few miles from the sea, within easy reach of Rye and Bexhill. One of the more famous Elizabethan country houses, standing in a deer park of 100 acres. It has been completely modernised and adapted to the use of young people.
Individual Opportunities
There are ample opportunities for the hobbies dear to the practical girl, in the stables, kennels, farm, garage and workshop. The school encourages original work in every branch of art, music, dancing, drama and literature, and gives sympathetic guidance as to future professional opportunities.



Develop Your Talent!
for Art, Music or Dramatics at one of the high standard schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
If schools of particular interest are not advertised in the current Tuesday and Saturday issues, write for names of advertisers to School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Home Forum

Our Neighbors at Middlebrook

SINCE we came to live at Middlebrook we have found out many things that we never suspected in the city, on the other side of the hills. How to prune peaches, for instance (an exceptionally complicated matter, if you want any fruit), how to mix wood ashes with the soil to produce the perfect onion, how to saw off tree limbs flush with the trunk so that the bark may grow over the cut, how to pit potatoes so that they will be fresh nine months hence, and other important things of that sort. These things we expected to learn when we became dirt farmers. But we didn't expect to come to the country from the city and learn about people. We have almost concluded, indeed, that we never really knew anybody in the rush of the city, though we seemed to know everybody; whereas here we see few people, we know them all.

* * *

Take David Stokes. To the city folk who race down the highway in automobiles, he is only an old, gray-bearded fellow in a disreputable felt hat, a tweed coat, out at the elbows, and a pair of faded blue overalls. They do not suspect, these passers-by, that David Stokes is one of the really worth-while men of this country, that underneath his disreputable hat he has a deep and real feeling for the land, for growth, for salt-laden winds off the sea, for stars and ripening grain—an instinct no less profound and true because it is inarticulate, because he can only say that it is a fine day or that the harvest will be heavy this fall.

Fifty years ago, Stokes settled here in the middle of the wilderness. All he had was a goat, an ax and a shovel. Twenty years later his lush acres rolled a mile in each direction from his house, sleek cows munched the grass of his meadows and two tiny maple saplings, which he had planted in front of his log cabin, had grown to mighty trees, almost hiding his neat white house from the road.

As far as he could see on all sides the land was his. He had made it his with his own hands, pushing back the forest inch by inch, burning the brush in great piles at autumn, breaking the soil with his plow in the spring, watching his crops ripen and his herds increase, until the earth became a living, sentient thing, to be treated with consideration, like a friend. Often I have seen him pause to stoop down in a new-plowed field, pick up a handful of the loam and rub it between his fingers softly, as one might handle a flower.

Well, the distant village became a city and surged up even to the other side of the hill. Highways raced north, east and west, and taxes followed them. Old Stokes divided up his acres, sold some of them to us, but kept enough to protect him always from the threatening thrust of civilization. There he keeps to the ways of the frontier. The great oaks, which he preserved in the beginning, still stand in his fields, where no one may cut them; the great maples rustle above his house; the pheasants and quail nest in the little belt of fir woods unmolested and the white lilies bloom there by the thousand in April.

Old Stokes often goes alone to look at them, to walk carefully between the blooms and see how the baby quail are faring. And as we see him trudging up and down a newly harrowed field, throwing the grain seed from side to side just as he used to do in the early days, or as his stooped figure moves up the hill against a dark December sky, he seems closer to these things than we can ever be. He seems to be the familiar spirit of the outdoors, a grizzled prophet of the soil, a man whose life has been rich in accomplishment and understanding. The city folk in their automobiles sometimes pity the old man in the disreputable hat, say it is too bad he can't have a nice, cozy flat in town.

* * *

Ten of David Stokes's acres were sold to Pourier, a jolly little Frenchman, who has a hairdressing establishment in town. I should imagine that the hairdressing profession holds few members like little Pourier. When he starts to wield his tongs and scissors with small, deft fingers at 9 a. m., his patrons can hardly imagine that at 5 a. m. he was out hoeing his potatoes, milking his Jersey cow or building another addition to his endless chicken houses. Nor do they suspect that, after a hard day of hairdressing, M. Pourier, the beauty expert, will cultivate his huge kitchen garden far past the dusk, until the stars are out and he can see to cultivate no more.

Last year a comfortable legacy was left to M. Pourier in France, on condition that he return to his old family home there. Regretfully he arranged to sell his business, his little house, his ten acres, his cow and his chickens. Sadly and with none of his old spirit, he went about his place in the mornings and the evenings. A few nights before he was to leave, he fed his chickens, milked his cow, watered his lettuce—then leaped into his absurd old automobile, drove to town and cabled the lawyers in France that he wasn't coming, after all, that they could keep the legacy. He felt so much richer for having renounced riches that the next day he bought two pigs and half a dozen white ducks; and in a year or two more, he says, he should be able to retire from the hard work of hairdressing and enjoy fifteen hours of leisure every day on his farm.

Next to M. Pourier in a little cottage, which is quite lost among her vines, lives Mrs. Glumby, whose eggs are the browness and her ducks the whitest in this countryside. To Mrs. Glumby the entire scheme of things, the laws of economics and the very framework of civilization are all encompassed in brown eggs and white feathers; for, as she will tell you over her back fence (with brown eggs in her apron and white feathers in her hair), when the price of eggs is low, then times are always bad; whereas, if "eggs is high," times invariably are good. From which she concludes, with indisputable logic, that the basis of our economic system is the poultry yard. And very properly she feels that she fills a place of importance in the world.

* * *

An astronomer from the observatory on the mountain yonder has taken the little green cottage on the other side of Mrs. Glumby. His wife is an astronomer, too; and, after gazing at the stars all night, they like to lie abed in the morning. But Mrs. Glumby's fowls have no respect for astronomy and neither has the little girl from next door. Often she will pound on the astronomers' door at nine o'clock merely to pay a social call. Sometimes she can be bought off, like the Danes, with a cookie, but more often she remains to discuss the theories of astronomy and the organization of the universe, which is trying for astronomers after a strenuous night of star gazing. They have long since agreed with her that the moon is inhabited by fairies and that the sun has a comfortable bed just on the other side of the western hills.

Erudite and able people are the astronomers; but, for all their knowledge, for all their talk of photons and cosmic rays and interstellar space, their green peas were a complete failure last summer. And after he had been organizing the stars all night, it was a little pathetic to see the astronomer on his knees in the earth, trying, without much success, to make a dozen pink geraniums bloom. Still, the general opinion of this neighborhood is that this erudite man may yet learn, may yet grow good green peas and pink geraniums, may yet understand the strange secrets of the soil and amount to something in the world.

The astronomer is just beginning to find out what Farmer Pudbury never expressed in words—that there is a satisfaction in working with the hands, that all the calculations of natural science and all the jargon of higher mathematics cannot bring a man so close to things as an hour with his hands in the soil.

Farmer Pudbury can only say that he prefers the country to the city, that he likes to work out-of-doors; but watch him as he wields a scythe—wields it with his whole body in a motion of perfect rhythm, as his father taught him to wield it in Devon for a shilling an acre—watch him riding home at dusk, sideways on one of his great bay horses, and you will perceive that he is an integral part of the countryside, that he understands it and feels it instinctively, as the astronomer and I may feel it some day, if we plant enough peas and harvest enough geraniums.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
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Whistler in Quest of Mystery

It is needless to say that the theory of mystery as I have elaborated it—perhaps too subtly—is not explicit in any writing or recorded speech of Whistler himself. When one has it in mind, however, there is a curious interest in catching the notes and echoes of it in his own words. Thus, in practical matters, take his remark to one who commented on the unfinished condition of Whistler's dwelling. "You see, I do not care for settling down anywhere. When there is no more space for improvement, or dreaming about improvement, where mystery is in perfect shape, it is *finis*—the end. . . . There is no hope, nor outlook left." Or take the same instinct in a more artistic connection. "They talk about the blue skies of Italy,—the skies of Italy are not blue, they are black. You do not see blue skies except in Holland and here, where you get great white clouds, and then the spaces between are blue! and in Holland there is atmosphere, and that means mystery. There is mystery here, too, and the people don't want it. What they like is when the east wind blows, when you can look across the river and count the wires in the canary bird's cage on the other side."

Finally, take the wonderful words about painting in the twilight, full of mystery and vague suggestion as a poem of Shelley: "As the light fades and the shadows deepen, all the petty and exciting details vanish; everything trivial disappears, and I see things as they are, in great, strong masses; the buttons are lost, but the garment remains; the garment is lost, but the sitter remains; the sitter is lost, but the shadow remains. And that, night cannot efface from the painter's imagination.—From "American Portraits," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Rest Hour: From a Water Color Drawing by Russell Reeve

Lore of the "Lengthening" Month

Although not so picturesque as the established name which persists from the Roman "Mars," the description of the Anglo-Saxons, "Lencten-Monath" (whence "Lent" is derived) evokes the most cheering associations, with the reminder of the now markedly lengthening days. Another aspect dominant in these days was reflected in our ancestors' name, "Hlyd-Monath," "loud or stormy month," as echoed in our common saying about the lion coming in or going out with March. Quite appropriately did the Romans make this month the beginning of their calendar year, for is not this the beginning of fresh life springing from the earth after the long winter sleep? And, in fact, this order prevailed in several countries for more than two thousand years, the legal year in England and America beginning on the 25th of March until as late as 1752 when our "new style" moved the first month back to January.

This dual rôle of warrior and harbinger of spring is imaged in all the traditional symbolism of March. A standard picture common in old books shows a militant figure with breastplate and helmet riding in full career through the air on a ram. In his left hand he holds not, however, a spear or a sword but a spade, while with his right he scatters seeds upon the earth below. The ram is chosen as his steed, because this is the sign of the constellation Aries (the Ram) which the sun enters on the 20th of the month. And this vigorous picture is mirrored at the head of Spenser's famous procession in "The Faerie Queene":

First, sturdy March, with brows full sternly bent
And armed strongly, rode upon a Ram,
The same which over Hellespontus swam;
Yet in his hand a spade he also hent,
And in a bag all sorts of seeds ysame,
Which on the earth he strewed as he went.

Here, then, we have the complete meaning of this spirited picturing: Mars is not the deity of war, but the conqueror of stubborn cold and dearth. He is the incarnation of abounding, irresistible new vitality flooding back over the earth.

But the new exuberance of March makes him somewhat of a grasping fellow, according to one of the strangest undercurrents of folklore common not only in England and Scotland, but prevalent also in other European countries—the belief that he has snatched away three days that once belonged to April! Among the evidences of this popular impression are the curious medieval verses:

March said to Aperill,
I see 3 hogs [hoggets, sheep] upon a hill;
And if you'll lend me dayes 3
I'll find a way to make them dee.
The first o' them wus wind and weet,
The second o' them wus snaw and sleet,
The third o' them wus sic a freeze
It froze the birds' nebs to the trees.
When the 3 dayes were past and gane
The 3 silly hogs came hirpling hame.

So persistent has been this traditional fancy that until quite recently Devonshire farmers, we are told, refused to plant during these last three "borrowed" days of March.

Of more literal and simple strain are the practical observations, reduced to the quaint proverbial sayings about the influence of weather conditions on the crops. Probably because the loosening of the soil from the hard grip of the frost augurs well, farmers believed that "A peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom." Somewhat more cautious and inclusive is the assurance that:

A bushel of March dust and a shower in May
Makes the corn green and the fields gay.

So also, in anticipation, runs the homely couplet;

March winds and April showers
Bring forth May flowers.

Very ancient is the familiar variability of the weather during this "Hlyd-Monath," as described in the medieval verse;

Now art thou hoot, now art thou colde,
Nowe canst thou loude and fully blowe,
Nowe smoothe and stilly bere thee lowe,
Nowe canst thou snewe, nowe canst thou heyle,
And us with stormes sore assayle.

Such is the theme of many a modern poet who has repeated the same picture of:

Red windy dawn,
Swift rain and sunny.

While we recover these fragments of lore and fancy lying deep in the memory of our own racial lineage, we should not forget the wonder felt by the mysterious red man who watched with keen imaginative eyes the procession of the seasons for centuries in the forests and on the plains of the western continent. He, too, carefully marked the cycle of the year by lunar movements, and what we call March he termed simply the "Wakening Moon." What could be more expressive of the busy teeming life that stirs in myriad seeds and buds through these steadily "lengthening" days?

Waiting for Sunrise

Carl walked rapidly until he came to the crest of the second hill, where the Bergson pasture joined the one that had belonged to his father. There he sat down and waited for the sun to rise. It was just there that he and Alexandra used to do their milking together, he on his side of the fence, she on hers. He could remember exactly how she looked when she came over the close-cropped grass, her skirts pinned up, her head bare, a bright tin pail in either hand, and the milky light of early morning all about her. Even as a boy he used to feel, when he saw her coming with her free step, her upright head and calm shoulders, that she looked as if she had walked straight out of the morning itself. Since then, when he had happened to see the sun come up in the country or on the water, he had often remembered the young Swedish girl and her milking pails.

Carl sat musing until the sun leaped above the prairie, and in the grass about him all the small creatures of day began to tune their tiny instruments. Birds and insects without number began to chirp, to twitter, to snap and whistle, to make all manner of fresh shrill noises. The pasture was flooded with light; every clump of ironweed and snow-on-the-mountain threw a long shadow, and the golden light seemed to be rippling through the curly grass like the tide racing in.—From "O Pioneers," by WILLA CATHER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THIS is just an impression of rest hour, in late afternoon of a summer's day, on Great Yarmouth beach. The pony, together with its attendant and boy assistant, have undoubtedly had a strenuous day walking and trotting parties of children in the tiny cart about the beach and promenade, and are now glad of a meal and a few quiet moments. It is possible that the work is finished for the day; the hordes of trippers have deserted the sands and gone into town for tea, after which the demand for the pony rides will hardly be worth waiting for. Even the proprietor's dog is glad to recline on the sand, after much prowling in the trail of picnickers.

This water color shows the carts that convey the sacks of forage and other necessities to this beach rendezvous, not only for the ponies, but also for a number of donkeys and riding horses which ply the sands. Draped about with drivers' apparel, sacks and rugs, these carts make convenient bivouacs when shade or shelter from the keen east winds is desirable. There was not so much peacefulness immediately around the artist as in the scene depicted, for it was still school vacation time and children soon spied an unusual source of entertainment. The presence of these young onlookers attracted the attention of all other passers-by, and the frequenters of near-by ice cream stalls, a camera film stall, and a model yacht pond. One grown-up admirer said he was an Australian and a lightning portrait sketcher at a fun fair in the vicinity. After following the work with an expert's eye upon a brother artist's efforts, he left tendering an invitation to come and be sketched!

Afternoon in Bangalore

Wide grassy lawns are bathed in mellow light
Of early afternoon.
The shade begins to spread
Beneath old rugged banyans; silver oaks
And feathery casuarinas throw
Long shadows.
The cattle feed there lazily,
A girl in dark blue yellow-bordered sari
Is watching lest they taste the flowers,
Or raid
The pink poinsettias edging the drive's curve.

Beyond the distant wall the road
Runs smoothly towards the city and the gardens;
Thence coolie women come
With heavy baskets on their heads;
Carrots they bring, beets, oranges, bananas,
Nuts and grapes.
Slow country carts pass to and fro, their tilts
Of rough brown leaves and fibres interlaced
Are seen above the wall.
A group of women
In brilliant red and orange saris, show
A blaze of color in the cool tree-bordered shade
Along the road.

Then come the country jutkas
Drawn by small ponies whose quick pattering feet
Make cheery music.
Motor lorries, bicycles,
And buses with loud sounding horns,
And packed with human freight, flash by.

This side the wall peace still remains;
The mali with his water palls
Gives welcome drink to flowers
Thirsty, after the long, sunny Indian day.

AMY FOWLER.

Divine Logic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a thing is found to be valueless, it is abandoned by the consensus of intelligent, informed opinion. It lapses into the limbo of rejected fallacies and becomes obsolete. To those who look beneath the surface of human experiences, this fact becomes very evident with regard to the question of the use of alcoholic beverages. Voice after voice joins in the verdict which advancing humanism has raised against the claim that intoxicating liquor in any form is needed or useful. This is attested by many of the most influential groups among the world's workers today. Among industrialists, the medical faculty, dietitians, and wherever the skilled use of mechanism is required the use of alcohol is increasingly regarded as a menace or, at least, unessential. And whatever impairs safety and saving should, naturally, be given up.

So evident is this that he who observes the irresistible trend of progress can scarcely fail of the conviction that in due course whatever represents a loss rather than an asset in the human economy will come to be no longer desired or discussed in the centers of civilization.

The lessening of the assertion that alcohol is in any way contributive to the public weal is significant as another proof that the basis of all error is being exposed as unreal—nothingness—by the logic of divine Science. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science and the Founder and Leader of the Christian Science movement, has declared in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 289) that "strong drink is unquestionably an evil, and evil cannot be used temperately: its slightest use is abuse; hence the only temperance is total abstinence." Again, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 192), we read: "Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise."

Christian Science does not disregard the spurious claims of evil which continually confront mortals. These false claims, it teaches, must be disproved, not ignored. It maintains, however, that the so-called power of evil is exposed as unreal through the demonstrable teaching which attributes all power to God, divine Principle, Mind, the one intelligent cause. Whatever seems to oppose the nature, purpose, and methods of infinite Mind must sooner or later be acknowledged as unreal in human experience. Thus will that which in no way expresses intelligent constructiveness become obsolete. The absolute truth compels this progress, and the logic of events is bringing to light the operation of the basic law of one cause, one effect, and of divine Mind ever unfolding in human thought the universal good.

That which claims to dispossess men of their inalienable right to self-government, to impair their sovereign gifts of intelligence, security, and stability, is now being more scientifically recognized as a pretender, with no legitimate place in the human economy. Its elements are seen to be wholly those of carnal-mindedness, which Paul outlawed as "enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." This opposition to good, to the government of divine Principle, we can overcome through the application of spiritual truth in our individual thought, conduct, and example. Paul himself did this valiantly and achieved rich results for Christianity "in demonstration of the Spirit and of power." By uncovering the counterfeit nature of matter's claim to intelligence, law, resourcefulness, or expediency, Christian Science brings into conscious activity brotherly love, rectitude, and the fruits of willing obedience to Principle in all the concerns and contacts of daily life.

How compassionate and generous was Paul's attitude toward those brothers who had not yet attained to spiritual-mindedness sufficiently to protect themselves from the deceptions of the material sense of existence! And what a rebuke to a mistaken sense of personal liberty we find in his warning, "Take heed lest by any means this liberty of your's become a stumblingblock to them that are weak"!

Progress means the increased reflection in human events of the qualities of the one Mind, which knows and ordains nothing baneful or useless. This divine Principle maintains man, the real man, in the divine likeness, incorruptible and secure, forever responsive and obedient to the law of universal good. This absolute truth is being found practical and applicable in human affairs, and is annulling the claim of error to mislead and control mankind. "For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Logique divine

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LORSQU'UNE chose se trouve être sans valeur, les opinions intelligentes et bien informées se mettent d'accord pour l'abandonner. Elle tombe en désuétude et va rejoindre dans l'oubli les erreurs précédemment rejetées. Pour ceux dont les regards percent la surface des conditions humaines, ce fait devient toujours plus évident en ce qui concerne l'usage des boissons alcooliques. La philanthropie progressive a prononcé un verdict que des voix nouvelles viennent sans cesse appuyer: elle combat la prétention selon laquelle les boissons enivrantes seraient nécessaires ou utiles, sous quelque forme que ce soit. Ce verdict est confirmé par nombre de groupes influents qui représentent diverse formes d'activité mondiale. Chez les industriels, les médecins, les hygiénistes, et partout où fonctionnent des machines dont le maniement nécessite une grande habileté, l'usage de l'alcool tend à être considéré comme une menace, ou tout au moins comme une habitude superflue. Or on devrait naturellement renoncer à ce qui compromet la sécurité et l'économie.

Ces faits sont si évidents que quiconque observe le cours irrésistible du progrès doit se convaincre que tôt ou tard ce qui représente une perte et non un avantage pour le genre humain cessera d'être désiré ou discuté dans les centres de la civilisation.

L'on prétend de moins en moins que l'alcool contribue d'une manière quelconque au bien général: ce fait significatif prouve une fois de plus que la base de toute erreur est exposée par la logique de la Science divine, qui en montre l'irréalité,—le néant. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse de la Science Chrétienne, Fondatrice et Leader du mouvement de la Science Chrétienne, a déclaré dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 289): "L'alcool est sans contredit une chose mauvaise, et l'on ne peut user modérément du mal: le moindre usage qu'on en fait est un abus; aussi la seule tempérance est-elle l'abstinence totale." Nous lisons en outre à la page 192 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Le mal n'est pas pouvoir. C'est un semblant de force, qui bientôt trahit sa faiblesse, et tombe pour ne jamais se relever."

La Science Chrétienne ne ferme pas les yeux sur les prétentions falacieuses du mal, qui se dressent continuellement en face des mortels. Elle enseigne qu'il faut non point ignorer, mais réfuter ces fausses prétentions. Elle soutient cependant que le prétendu pouvoir du mal est démasqué et que son irréalité devient évidente grâce aux enseignements démontrables qui attribuent tout pouvoir à Dieu, à l'Entendement, au divin Principe, à la seule cause intelligente. Toutes les phases de l'existence humaine qui semblent s'opposer à la nature, au dessein et aux méthodes de l'Entendement divin, doivent tôt ou tard être reconnues comme irréelles. Ainsi ce qui n'exprime aucune tendance intelligente ou constructive doit tomber en désuétude. La vérité absolue contraint au progrès, et la logique des événements met en lumière l'opération de cette loi fondamentale: l'effet ressemble à sa cause, et l'Entendement divin ne cesse de développer dans la pensée humaine le bien universel.

Parce qu'on voit aujourd'hui les choses plus scientifiquement, on reconnait que ce qui prétend déposséder les hommes de leur autonomie inaliénable, ce qui veut porter atteinte aux dons souverains de l'intelligence, de la sécurité, de la stabilité, est un imposteur qui n'a pas de place légitime dans l'économie du genre humain. On voit que les éléments de cette prétention sont en tous points ceux de l'entendement charnel, que Paul a mis hors la loi en disant qu'il est "inimitié contre Dieu; car la chair ne se soumet pas à la loi de Dieu, et même elle ne le peut pas." C'est en appliquant la vérité spirituelle dans notre pensée, notre conduite et notre exemple individuels que nous pouvons vaincre cette opposition au bien, au gouvernement du divin Principe. Paul lui-même accomplit vaillamment ce travail, et enrichit le christianisme par sa "démonstration d'esprit et de puissance." En démasquant la nature trompeuse des prétentions matérielles à l'intelligence, à la légalité, à l'ingéniosité ou à l'efficacité, la Science Chrétienne encourage l'activité consciente de l'amour fraternel et de la droiture; elle nous permet de récolter les fruits d'une joyeuse obéissance au Principe dans les contacts et les circonstances de la vie journalière.

Qu'elle était généreuse et compatissante, l'attitude de Paul à l'égard des frères qui n'avaient pas encore atteint la spiritualité qui les eût protégés contre les déceptions du sens matériel d'existence! Et combien le faux sens de liberté personnelle se sent repris par cet avertissement: "Prenez garde que la liberté que vous avez ne devienne, pour les faibles, une occasion de chute"!

Le progrès implique que les qualités de l'unique Entendement doivent se refléter d'une manière croissante dans les circonstances humaines; or cet Entendement ne connaît et n'ordonne rien qui soit pernicieux ou inutile. Le divin Principe soutient l'homme créé selon la ressemblance divine; aussi l'homme réel est-il, à l'abri de la corruption et du danger, toujours sensible et docile à la loi du bien universel. Cette vérité absolue se trouve être pratique, car elle peut s'appliquer aux affaires humaines; elle annule les prétentions de l'erreur qui tente d'égarer et dominer le genre humain. "Frères, vous avez été appelés à la liberté; seulement, que cette liberté ne soit pas pour vous une occasion de vivre selon la chair, mais soyez par la charité les serviteurs les uns des autres."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Bluebells

(Song)

Tender hyacinthine skies
Arch themselves above you;
Sapphire mist about me lies,
Thrushes, O I love you!

Happy earth! that she should bear
Such a lap of wonder;
Heaven's music in the air—
Blue of heaven under.

B. GWENDOLEN NEBEL.

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Financial: News and Comment

Getting Ready For Opening of Stock Exchange

Members Are Ordered to Be Ready to Resume Wednesday

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today directed all members to be ready to resume business tomorrow.

The money desk, at which brokers arrange their loans, was open this morning, and a 5 per cent renewal rate for call money was posted. This figure compared with an official renewal charge of 8½ per cent on Friday, March 3, the day before the exchange closed. Also, it was the highest since Jan. 6, 1930. Firmness of money, bankers pointed out, was a natural aftermath result of the outpouring of gold and currency which preceded the banking holiday.

The special committee which has been guiding stock exchange affairs since March 4 further modified its emergency regulations so as to permit member firms to make contracts for the borrowing and lending of securities, in connection with completing hangover business.

New York City banks were again receiving deposits in some volume. Although no collective figures were issued on yesterday's business, the amount deposited in checks and currency was believed to be several times withdrawals. One downtown bank reported its receipts at $59,600,000, which was close to a record for one day's receipts. Against this total, the bank said, outgo was "very, very small."

Dollar exchange was somewhat irregular after Monday's sharp rise. The pound sterling and the French franc advanced moderately against our currency, though some of the European gold moneys were still heavy.

Foreign exchange dealers pointed out that resumption of dealings Monday, on a restricted basis, had presumably resulted in considerable short covering by speculators.

Steel Co. of Canada Net Income $217,425

MONTREAL, March 14—Steel Co. of Canada reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $217,425 after interest, sinking fund depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 84 cents a share ($25 par) on the 259,852 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding, or to 30 cents a share on the combined preferred and common stock issues outstanding.

For 1931 net income was $598,550, or $2.30 a preferred share, or 83 cents a share on the combined preferred and common stocks.

Deficit for 1932 after preferred and common dividends was $1,042,316, compared with 1931 deficit of $661,191, reducing surplus account to $12,753,771.

Balance sheet as of the end of 1932 showed current assets of $14,914,141, compared with $15,220,909 on Dec. 31, 1931, and current liabilities at $1,000,818, compared with $1,411,275.

Winnipeg Wheat Prices Fractionally Advanced

WINNIPEG, March 14 (AP)—Starting cautiously, wheat futures opened fractionally higher in quiet trading on the grain market today. Operations were mixed, with some buying support being supplied by Chicago traders.

Opening prices were: Wheat—May, 51-51⅝; July, 52¼-⅝; October, 54-54⅛. Oats—May, 26⅜; July, 25¼; October, 24½-⅝. Rye—May, 35⅜B; July, 36⅜B; October, 37⅛B. Barley—May, 30; July, 30⅛; October, 29½. Flaxseed—May, 80⅝A; July, 81¼A; October, 83⅜A. A—Asked. B—Bid.

Dividends

Mahoning Coal Railroad Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $6.25, payable May 1 to stock of record April 12.

Endicott Johnson Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

National Candy Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Irving Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

Massachusetts Investors Trust declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 24.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, placing the issue on a 60-cent annual basis compared with $1 previously. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Midland Steel Products Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

First National Bank of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $25 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Loans to Banks

CLEVELAND, March 14 (AP)—Bitter denunciation of the publication of the names of banks that obtained loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation came today from Atlee Pomerene, the Democrat who served as Reconstruction Finance Corporation chairman the last seven months of the Hoover Administration. "It almost counteracted all the good we had been able to do," he said. "The banks which got R. F. C. loans were good banks," he went on. "The loans were amply secured, as the law required. Requests for loans did not mean that applicant banks were unsound, but some silly persons construed them that way."

Sir Henry W. Thornton Passes

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Sir Henry W. Thornton, former chairman of the Canadian National Railways, passed on this afternoon at the age of 62. Mr. Thornton was American born and American trained, and the Canadian job was the second to which he had been called by a foreign land. In 1914 he took over the Great Eastern Railway of England. His work in the war, directing transportation for the allies, won for him medals from three nations and knighthood from England.

McCord Radiator 1932 Loss

McCord Radiator & Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $649,109 after interest, depreciation, inventory adjustment and other charges, compared with net loss of $283,948 in 1931.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Foreign

London: Trading was light on the Stock Exchange today and mostly professional. The tone was cheerful, however, and gilt-edged securities were in good demand. Some profit-taking occurred in American shares and they were inclined to be easy. The market closed quiet. Bar gold advanced one penny an ounce while bar silver was 1-16 pence lower.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed quiet with declines of ⅝ of a penny in May and July options. Cotton eased at the close on local realizing and finished quiet, unchanged to one point higher, on a small amount of business.

Paris: Trading was in small amount on the Bourse today. Stocks generally were sustained at the close but rentes were lower following the flotation of the new French loan.

Berlin: Prices on the Boerse fluctuated within narrow limits today and the closing was firm.

Transamerica Report Shows $7,967,255 Profit

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14—In the first annual report since the return of the Giannini management to control, Transamerica Corporation, holding companies, and all controlled subsidiaries, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, report consolidated net profit of $7,967,255, or 34 cents a share on the 23,368,186 shares outstanding on that date.

This net profit includes profits on sales of securities and is after administrative expenses, taxes, and other charges, including the elimination of minority interests. The corresponding net profit for the year 1931 was equal to 8 cents a share on the 23,659,368 shares outstanding on Dec. 31, 1931.

The consolidated balance sheet shows total assets of $230,305,850 as compared with $224,684,282 on December 31, 1931. Marketable securities carried at $38,337,575 were worth approximately $39,786,100 on Dec. 31, 1932.

After eliminating all good will and going concern and control value, as well as the value of insurance in force with insurance companies controlled by Transamerica Corporation, the investment in controlled subsidiaries carried on the consolidated balance sheet at $166,738,173 had a net asset value on Dec. 31, 1932, of $161,983,808.

One of the most significant items of the report is that referring to the decrease in the general and administrative expenses of the entire Transamerica group. When A. P. Giannini assumed control of the corporation and its subsidiaries, on Feb. 15, 1932, he stated that general and administrative expenses would be reduced approximately $5,000,000 a year. According to the report just published, the actual reduction for the year 1932 was $9,276,253, of which amount $4,130,866 represents the decrease in general and administrative expenses of Bank of America N. T. and S. A. and Bank of America (California), whose combined earnings showed a consistent increase during the last six months of the year.

Regular Production Resumed by Packard

DETROIT, March 14 (AP)—The Packard Motor Car Company today resumed regular production and shipments which had been curtailed because of the banking holiday.

Mr. M. M. Gilman, vice-president in charge of distribution, in making this announcement said:

"Up to yesterday the entire industrial situation was partially tied up. Almost overnight the 'frozen' situation has been relieved and is beginning to thaw out."

Railway Earnings

Gulf Coast Lines

	1933	1932
January gross	$684,074	$884,597
Net op inc	156,767	151,952

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

	1933	1932
*Jan net income	$98,905	$101,716

*After taxes and charges.

St. Paul

	1933	1932
Jan def af chgs	$2,271,533	$2,070,494

Lackawanna

	1933	1932
Jan def af chgs	$584,149	$264,773

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis

	1933	1932
Jan def af chgs	$22,335	$94,647

Missouri Pacific

	1933	1932
Jan def af chgs	$1,154,381	$1,141,835

St. Louis Southwestern

	1933	1932
Jan def af chgs	$236,878	$315,977

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

Grand Union Co. Store

	1933	1932	Dec. %
4 wks to Mar. 4	$1,952,713	$2,292,347	14.8
9 wks to Mar. 4	4,335,649	5,299,253	18.1

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.95	4.95	4.87	4.92	+.01
May	4.96	4.96	4.87	4.92	
July	4.97	4.97	4.87	4.93	+.01
October	5.00	5.00	4.92	4.96	..
December	5.03			4.99	..
January	5.04	5.04	4.97	5.00	..

Spots 5.09, down 14 points. Tone at close quiet.

Alexandria Cotton

Uppers	Last	Net Chg
April	10.98	—.41
October	10.87	—.33
December	11.05	—.43
Sakels		
March	12.79	—.42
July	13.04	—.48
November	13.38	—.46

Fisk Rubber 1932 Sales

Receivers report of Fisk Rubber Company (certified by independent auditors) shows gross sales for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, of $11,566,329 after returns and allowances, compared with $18,188,069 in 1931. Reduced sales during 1932 largely reflect the lessened demand for tires due to general business conditions as well as decline in unit prices.

McCall Corp. Has Favorable Record in Publishing Field

Steady Growth in Last Decade—Retires Preferred Stock—Good Working Capital—Earns $2.13 a Share in 1932

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 203 in the Series

Publishers have had to meet with difficulties fully as great as those confronting industry.

The slimmer pocketbook in 1932 reduced the circulation of most periodicals, and declining corporate income impressed executives to cut into advertising schedules so that earnings of newspapers and magazines also fell off. However, certain of these publications have given ground rather slowly to inescapable pressure and their annual statements reveal a maintenance of earning power which argues well for future results when the tide turns. One of these is McCall Corporation, publisher of McCall's Magazine, the Red Book, the Blue Book, the McCall Quarterly, McCall Needlework and Decorative Arts, McCall Style News and manufacturer of dress and other patterns.

Last year McCall earned $2.13 a share on its one class of stock and kept its dividend payments inside of income, by reducing the annual rate to $2 from $2.50. Net earnings were about 27 per cent under those of 1931, a relatively good showing and the company has been able to keep its ratio of current assets to current liabilities at about the same figure as in pre-slump years, that is, around 3.8 to 1.

Pattern Sales Substantial

With a history of 60 years of activity behind it, McCall has become practically a household word in many sections of the United States, its earlier operations being concerned largely with the manufacturing of patterns.

The present organization was incorporated in 1913, when it succeeded the McCall Company. It owns the Simplex Pattern Company and the Miami Printing & Publishing Company, as well as the Magazine Photo Engraving Corporation, organized in 1931 to manufacture engravings. In 1929, it purchased what is now the New Publishing Company, which issues the Red Book and Blue Book fiction magazines. It controls also the McCall Publishing Company, Ltd., which distributes McCall products in Great Britain and Ireland.

The company's chief source of income is McCall's Magazine, a leader among women's periodicals, with a monthly net paid circulation in excess of 2,500,000. The Red Book has begun to contribute to earnings, its news-stand sales last year increasing and its advertising holding up comparatively well. The ability of the Red Book to obtain best sellers was exemplified by the publication of Sinclair Lewis' new novel, "Ann Vickers," which started in the July, 1932, issue, and which accounted for a decided fillip to circulation.

Record of Growth

Pattern sales, which average generally about 30 per cent of gross, ran behind 1931, though the company was able to reduce the cost of production, so that net did not decline in proportion. It has been the experience of pattern makers that while a depression affects the sale of patterns along with other class of goods, pattern sales increase when a revival sets in, due to the economy habits developed during the "hard times" period.

Advertising, of course, is the revenue producer, and this fell off, as did the return, due to the lower rates, compared with those in effect the early part of 1931. But the decline in advertising carried by McCall's was much less than the decline shown by all women's magazines.

Last year McCall's net sales aggregated $10,839,267, which were 16 per cent less than in 1931, and less than the totals for any of the four preceding years, but were equal to the volume shown for 1926. Net income in 1932 was $1,163,407 after depreciation, reserve for taxes, etc., equal to $2.13 a share on 545,360 shares of no-par capital stock. This compares with $1,603,185, or $2.90 a share in 1931, and with $3.49 a share in 1930.

The growth of the company since 1926 can be seen in the accompanying table:

	Net sales	Net income	†Earned per sh.
1932	$10,839,267	$1,163,388	$2.13
1931	12,940,301	1,603,185	2.90
1930	14,636,561	2,018,741	3.49
1929	12,974,158	2,173,129	3.75
1928	12,069,726	1,884,368	3.18
1927	11,601,778	1,389,133	2.37
1926	10,735,199	1,323,907	2.41
1925	9,711,645	1,013,289	2.03
1924	9,012,448	805,346	†10.72
1923	7,912,267	750,426	†14.20
1922	6,895,159	911,272	†18.05
1921	5,908,782	566,054	†9.93
1920	5,370,832	130,619	def.

†Prior to four for one splitup. ‡On basis of present capital.

Ample Working Capital

McCall's has managed to maintain a comfortable working capital position in recent years. During the prosperous years 1928, 1929, and 1930, it built up cash account, placing surplus liquid assets in marketable securities. While working capital has shrunk sharply from the peak in 1929, current net assets are ample to finance operations, particularly as expansion of manufacturing facilities has been completed, and reasonable gains in business can be taken care of without adding to plant or machinery.

Current assets of $2,824,030 against current liabilities of $760,069 compares with $3,887,625 and $1,077,809 respectively at the end of 1931. The ratio of 3.7 to one compares with 3.6 in 1931, 3.4 in 1930, 4.8 in 1929, 3.9 in 1928, 3.8 in 1927 and 3.5 in 1926.

The dividend record has been an unusual one since the present management, headed by Mr. Wm. B. Warner, took control. Dividend accumulations were paid up rapidly, payments on the first preferred being 14 per cent in 1923, 17½ per cent in 1924, and 22¾ per cent in 1925 when the stock was retired. Accruals on the second preferred were cleaned up by payments of 15 per cent in 1925 and 23½ per cent in 1926. The second preferred was retired in 1927. Dividends on the common were started in 1926 at $2 a year, raised to $3 in 1928 and to $4 in 1929. After a two-for-one split-up, the rate was established at $2.50, since reduced to $2. The stock, which is now the only capital liability, sold at 21 this year and as low as 10. The last sale was at 15.

A Window In Wall Street

What's in a Name?

WHEN Juliet asked the question, "What's in a name?" she meant the answer to be in the negative. President Roosevelt would disagree with her. He has given the title "conservator" to the government officials who are to be put in charge of closed banks. How much better than liquidator? A liquidator is a man who winds up a concern, and, though his end may be constructive to society as a whole, his means are anything but pleasant to the individual or the firm concerned. Hence the word does not fall upon the ears exactly like sweet music. But conservator takes the sting out of liquidator. If the appointees act in the same public-minded fashion as the new Administration, they will, indeed, be conservators — conserving and strengthening the national confidence. There is everything in a name in these times.

* * *

Precedent

The fact that the New York stock market is closed for only the third time in its history has sent many students of financial history back to what Mr. "Al" Smith calls "the record." What happened when the market reopened after the other two suspensions? The first occasion was in 1873. It arose out of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad. According to the Administrative and Research Corporation, the closing average price for a representative group of 20 stocks, chiefly rails, was 65.41. On the reopening the figure fell to 58.83. The second closing was on the outbreak of war in 1914. Then the average price of 20 selected stocks was 51.88. Unrestricted trading did not recommence till April 1, 1915, when the average improved to 61.05. The stocks which made up this figure were chiefly industrials, thus being more akin to present averages.

* * *

The Pound Sterling

Within the last two weeks the pound sterling has acquired the prestige which it held before the war of being the world currency. The irony of the situation is that it is off the gold standard and that the money which is taking refuge in it is coming from gold countries. First it was dollar money. Now money from other gold countries, which have felt a repercussion from the United States, is following suit. Last Wednesday's return of the Bank of England shows that Britain has attracted £43,000,000 in gold within the past two weeks. In other words, the £19,000,000 which Britain remitted in gold to the United States in December for war debts, and which caused so much transatlantic travail has all come back, and another £24,000,000 besides. Yet nobody knows better than the British that the money is not theirs for keeps. It will fly back with the same precipitancy as it went when conditions are normalized.

* * *

Panic-Proof

Currency is now available in enough quantity to redeem everybody's deposits in the opened banks. The idea is to make the banking system panic-proof. The nation's opened banks have the money. And the nation is therefore deciding to let it stay there. The situation is a reminder of the story of the lady who during an emergency went to her bank and said to the teller: "If you have the money, I don't want it. But if you haven't, I do!" H. B. E.

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The FINANCIAL WORLD
53-WD Park Place New York

Trading Lively In Cotton Cloth And Prices Rise

Large Volume of Material Sold—Carded Cloths in Greatest Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 14—Business was very active in the carded cloth division of the primary cotton cloth market last week. Large volumes of print cloths, broadcloths and narrow sheetings were sold at advancing prices.

The expectation of some traders that the country was about to head toward a period of inflation induced a number of speculators of foreign antecedents not in the habit of trading in the cloth market to buy large quantities of print cloths and broadcloths. It is said that no less than 6,000,000 yards of these goods were sold in one day to this class of traders.

The fact that the cotton exchange was closed and mills could get no official prices for cotton, on which to base their cloth prices, and that unofficial sales of cotton were reported at around 8c, an advance of about 3c, caused mills to advance their prices sharply until ½c or more had been added to the price of all the more active constructions.

Many regular users of cotton cloth who have been deferring their purchases as long as possible also came in to fill these pressing needs. These factors both contributed to the advance of ⅝c to ¾c a yard very generally throughout the list.

Inflation Scare Subsides

By Thursday the inflation scare had subsided, and many of the speculators resold their contracts at concessions from the top prices and took profits of about 5-16c a yard. They found actual consumers were unwilling to buy from them as long as they could get the goods from the mills direct.

While trading in print cloths and broadcloths quieted down during the latter half of the week and prices receded ⅛c from the top, the activity shifted to narrow sheetings. Many actual users of narrow sheetings from the bag trade as well as many converters came in to fill long deferred wants, and this activity together with the quoted prices of raw cotton served to lift prices in this section also.

In the fine goods division the advancing trend of business continued. Trading in fine combed lawns which has been concentrated during the last month very largely on two styles, viz., 40-inch 9.00-yard 76x72s and 9.50-yard 72x68s, broadened to include several other styles which have been more or less inactive for a long time. Buyers found that prices quoted a week ago were from limited centers which promptly moved them upward, so that advances on the constructions which had not been active were sharper than those in which there had been good trading.

Voile Trade Active

There was active trading in voiles which brought good advances. The medium hard twist 60x82s were moved up to 4¼c, with some asking 4¼c, and the hard twist 60x56s advanced to 5c. Good sales were made in both constructions for delivery in March and April. Combed piques were sold in moderate lots. The 176x100s sold at 15c, which was an advance of ½c over the last previous sale. Carded piques sold lightly at 6¼c for 104x72s.

There was fair trading in rayons with advances quoted in some styles. The 39-inch taffeta 72x48s sold at 13c and the 40½-inch 84x60s at 16¾c. Twills moved at 20½c for 112x68s, which was ½c higher than the last previous sale. The standard 42-inch 86x48 canton crepe with 150 denier 40 fil. yarns both ways sold at 23c generally.

Final sales of print cloths were at 4⅞c for the 4-yard 39-inch 80 squares, 4½c for the 4.25-yard 72x76s, and 3⅞-4c for the 4.75-yard 68x72s. Carded broadcloths moved at 3⅞c for the 36½-inch 5.00-yard 80x60s, 4 7-16-4½c for the 38-inch 4.32-yard 90x60s, and 4⅞c for the 37-inch 4.10-yard 100x60s.

Pajama checks were strong and active, the 36½-inch, 4.70-yard, 72x80 sold at 4¼c and the 4.00-yard, 86x88 at 5¼c. Narrow sheetings were higher than the whole list. The 36-inch, 3.00-yard, 48x48, sold at 4⅝c and the 5.00-yard at 2⅞c.

Filling sateens, three-leaf and four-leaf twills and drills were all active at a substantial advance. Drills, 30-inch, 2.85-yard, sold at 4¾c and 4.00-yard at 4⅜c. The 37-inch, 2.35-yard, moved at 5⅝-¾c. Three-leaf twills, 39-inch, 4.00-yard, 68x76s, sold at 5c and the 5.10-yard, 64x64 at 4c.

London Market Moves Along In Orderly Manner

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The stock exchange closed quiet today after light dealings mostly of a professional character.

Gilt-edged securities, helped by the rise in sterling-dollar exchange, made the best showing. The tone was more cheerful on less disturbing continental news, but gold mining shares were easy, being affected by fears that the miners may demand an increase in wages.

Chemical issues were the feature in the industrial group, and German bonds were the best of the foreign section, moving up on favorable news regarding the Danzig situation.

Business in transatlantic shares was largely of a profit-taking nature, and the active American issues were inclined to be easy at the finish.

Closing prices and net changes of leading American securities on the stock exchange, quoted on the London trading basis of 4 shillings to the dollar, follow:

Stocks	Closing	Net change
Amer Tel & Tel	$147	†1
American Can	$80	†1
Atchison	$36	†1
Brazilian Traction	$9⅝	†⅛
Canadian Pacific	$13¼	†½
Chrysler	$13	†½
Consolidated Gas	$70½	*½
Eastman Kodak	$79	*1
General Motors	$16	
Hydro Electric	$6⅝	†⅛
International Nickel	$11⅝	†⅛
Int Tel & Tel	$9¾	†¼
Nat Dairy Prod	$18½	†½
N Y Central	$24	†1
Southern Pacific	$26	*¾
Southern Railway	$9	*1
Union Pacific	$100	↓2
United Aircraft	$28½	*1
United Fruit	$40½	*2
United States Steel	$39½	†¾

*Advance. †Decline.

On the basis of today's sterling-dollar exchange London prices of American stocks compared with the New York closing quotations of March 3 work out as follows:

	London March 14	New York March 8
American Tel & Tel	$100⅝	$88⅞
Canadian Pacific	39	$9⅝
General Motors	$11	$10⅝
International Nickel	$7¾	$7⅛
Int Tel & Tel	$6⅝	$8
N Y Central	$16½	$15⅝
U S Steel	$27	$26¼

PARIS, March 14 (AP)—Trading was extremely light on the Bourse today, dealings awaiting developments in what they termed a tense international situation. Rentes were lower following the floating of the new French loan, but stock prices generally were sustained at the close.

MONTREAL, March 14 (AP)—Stocks were mildly irregular in light trading on the Montreal stock exchange today. Turnover was light and movements narrow.

Canadian Pacific dipped ¾ to 10¾ following omission of the dividend. International Nickel was moderately active and moved up ⅛ to 9⅜. Brazilian Traction remained unchanged at 8 while Consolidated Smelters came out in broken lots only.

Montreal Power at 28¾ was down ¼, and Shawinigan at 11 was ⅛ lower. Bank of Commerce advanced 2 to 128, and Building Products a point to 12.

Lake of the Woods moved up ½ to 5½ and General Steel Wares 10 cents to $1.

Manufacturers Trust Omits

NEW YORK, March 14—Manufacturers Trust Company has passed the usual quarterly dividend due at this time, R. D. Gibson, president, in a letter to stockholders said that earnings were in excess of dividend requirements, but that under present conditions it is more prudent to build up reserves.

Foreign Exchange Cable Rates Have Irregular Trend

British Pound Reacts and Franc Rises—Canadian Dollar and Yen Lower

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Foreign exchange cable rates were moderately irregular today, following the strength displayed by the American dollar Monday. The British pound sterling came back 1½ cents to $3.43, and French francs were ½ point higher at 3.93 cents.

The gold currencies of Belgium, Switzerland and Holland were again heavy. The Japanese yen and Canadian dollar eased.

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The dollar was quoted at $3.40¼ to the pound sterling at the start of exchange transactions today, moved to $3.39¾, and then went to $3.40¾. Business was fairly active.

PARIS, March 14 (AP)—The dollar opened on the Bourse today at 25.45. It was the first quotation in 10 days and was 12½ centimes higher than the closing of March 3. Early unofficial transactions were around the same figure.

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—The dollar was quoted today at 4.20 marks in Berlin and at 8.91¼ zlotys in Warsaw. Both figures are about the normal rate.

BUENOS AIRES, March 14 (AP)—Argentina's first official experience with the peso pegged to the French franc instead of the dollar cost it $1600 yesterday.

Because the requoted dollar rose on the French bourse, its relation to the peso became more unfavorable, and the Treasury had to spend 1.733 gold pesos for each dollar instead of the 1.71 rate prevailing over the year while the peso was pegged to the dollar.

The exchange loss was only 6468 paper pesos because only $140,000 were needed to meet interest due in New York.

The Government, however, has heavier foreign debt services due in dollars within a few weeks, and speculation arose as to whether departure from the dollar as the basis for foreign exchange operations was wise, considering Argentina's heavy indebtedness abroad due in dollars.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 14 (AP)—Santiago's "Bolsa Negra," the clandestine curb exchange, was crowded with gloomy traders today trying to recover losses sustained during the past week in speculating on the American dollar, but the dollar continued to rise.

It was said that a dozen prominent speculators had been wiped out.

MONTREAL, March 14 (AP)—Strength in the pound overnight was reflected in opening quotations in currency exchanges here today.

After closing Monday at $4.09 it opened today at $4.15. In early quotations yesterday it was $4.17. The United States dollar also showed an advance in Canadian funds, moving up from yesterday's close of 20 per cent premium to 21 per cent today.

National Enameling Loss

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—National Enameling & Stamping Company reports 1932 net loss of $439,321, compared with a loss of $764,196 in 1931.

Dairy Farmers Given Financial Aid in Northwest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Emergency financial assistance has been extended to approximately 100,000 dairy farmers in the northwest states through an effective merchandising loan of $300,000 made from the Federal Farm Board's revolving fund to Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., chairman of the board, explained that granting of this loan for a period of 30 days will make it possible for the coöperative to obtain cash promptly in order to meet its immediate needs in making settlement with about 500 local coöperative creameries.

Announcement of the appointment of Dr. W. I. Myers of Cornell University as assistant to the chairman was made by Mr. Morgenthau. Dr. Myers, who is a specialist in farm finance, will make a study of the proposed plan of coördinating the various Federal Government agencies that are dealing with agricultural credit.

All Insurance In Canada Has Smaller Volume

OTTAWA, March 14 (AP)—All classes of insurance business in Canada showed decreases in 1932 as compared with 1931. Approximate figures on the insurance business transacted during the year have now been compiled by the insurance department from the returns submitted by the companies.

During 1932 the net amount of life insurance written and paid for in cash in Canada was $654,455,266, a decrease of 16.4 per cent from the corresponding amount written in 1931.

Of the total amount written in 1932, ordinary insurance amounted to $485,450,261, industrial insurance $152,414,746, and group insurance $16,590,259.

Total net business in force in Canada on Dec. 31, 1932, was $6,471,685,455, a decrease of 2 per cent under the corresponding amount at the end of 1931.

Of the total amount in force $4,311,847,690 was carried by Canadian companies and $2,159,840,765 by British and United States companies.

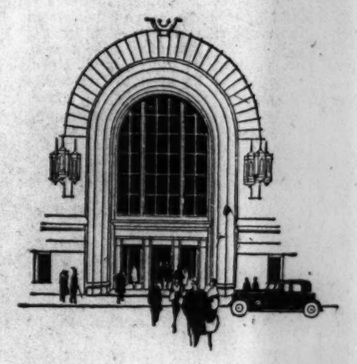
Lone Star Gas Corp. Earnings

PITTSBURGH, March 14—Lone Star Gas Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31 is expected to show net available for preferred and common dividends, subject to verification by public accountants, of $4,709,320, compared with $4,627,561 in 1931.

Current notes were reduced $2,015,000. Bonds and preferred retired through sinking fund requirements and purchase in open market were $2,043,882, and investment in common stock of Northern Natural Gas Company aggregated $592,038.

Since Jan. 1, 1933, further payments of $850,000 have been made on current notes, which are $3,537,500, compared with $6,402,500 Dec. 31, 1931.

Net for the year was sufficient to pay the current dividend and permit carrying to surplus of approximately $480,000.



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Seeded Stars Dominate Play

Second Round of U. S. Indoor Tennis Singles Completed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14 — The seeded stars made short work of their opponents in the second round of the singles in the United States indoor lawn tennis championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory. All eight came through in straight sets, by wide margins for the most part.

Frank X. Shields was particularly brilliant in his match with Frank Bowden, former Columbia star. His service was working perfectly, so that in the 17 games he averaged two service aces a game, for a total of 18 in the nine service games. The score was 6—4, 6—1, as Bowden was also effective on service in the first set, only to weaken a bit under the hammering in the second.

Only two matches will be played in the singles today, Shields encountering John H. Pitman, former junior star, of the home club, while George M. Lott Jr., his doubles partner, will oppose Herbert L. Bowman of the New York Athletic Club. Most of the play will be in doubles, but Shields and Lott, the leading seeded pair have a bye, and probably will not play their second round match against W. J. Toussaint and Charles A. Anderson, until tomorrow. The other seeded teams of the 24 entered are Gregory S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell, Clifford B. Sutter and Eugene H. McCauliff, and Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Edward W. Burns. All of these will be seen in action this afternoon. The summary:

United States Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship—Singles—Second Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated James M. Greer, Montclair, 7—5, 6—3.

Albert Law Jr., New York, defeated Charles R. Marks, Long Island U., 7—5, 6—2.

E. H. McCauliff, Yonkers, defeated E. R. Donovan, Fordham U., 6—3, 7—5.

G. R. Preston, New York, defeated W. McC. Martin Jr., New York, 6—3, 6—4.

S. B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated W. N. Rogers, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Sidney Seligson, New York, defeated S. V. Brubana, Hoboken, 6—4, 6—4.

J. G. Hall, Orange, defeated Irving Pratt, Glen Cove, 6—3, 6—0.

Ernest Koslan, New York, defeated R. P. Hastings, Yale U., 6—4, 6—4.

Clifford B. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated A. L. Bruneau, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated E. E. Jenkins Jr., New York, 6—4, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated W. E. Arensberg, Harvard U., 6—1, 6—3.

Lawrence Kurzrok, New York, defeated Simon Miller, New York, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6.

Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

John H. Pitman, Yonkers, defeated John F. Ray, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated J. M. Hamilton, Yale U., 6—2, 6—4.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard U., 6—2, 8—6.

Bruin Cubs Defeat Quebec Beavers, 6-2

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	7	12	116	81	51
Providence	23	5	13	107	93	51
Boston	18	8	15	111	98	44
New Haven	13	4	22	79	107	30
Quebec	11	6	25	90	124	28

Result March 13

Boston 6, Quebec 2.

Boston Cubs ran their string of consecutive games without defeat to five at the Boston Garden last night when they defeated the Quebec Beavers, 6 to 2. The Cubs have won three and tied two in their last five, and last night made the third game on successive nights for the locals, which defeated Philadelphia at the Garden Saturday, tied New Haven at New Haven, 2 to 2, Sunday, and this game. The locals won last night's game in the second period, scoring three goals during two penalties to Quebec's outstanding star, Irving Frew. The summary:

Boston		Quebec
Burmister, Weir, Benson, Ellis	lw	Tupin
Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, Wilson	rw	McIntyre, Arnott
Saunders, Buckles, Filmore, Jerwa	c	Lowrey, Ward, Connor
J. Jerwa, Warshawski, Davie, Lane	lw	McCabe, Dube, Giroux
Jackson, Sullivan	rd	Molyneaux, Arnott
	ld	Frew, Callighen
	g	Lamontagne

Score—Boston 6, Quebec 2. Goals—Buckles 2, Lane, Cook, Benson, J. Jerwa for Boston; Callighen, Ward for Quebec. Assists—F. Jerwa 2, O'Neil 2, Benson, J. Jerwa, Filmore, Lane for Boston; Connor, Toupin for Quebec. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Indoor Polo Starts April 11

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 14—The national indoor polo championship tournament is to be played here starting April 11, it is announced by Herbert J. Lorber, chairman of the tourney committee. The play will extend over three weeks, with games on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at the armory of the 124th Field Artillery. Preceding the national games, the western championships are to be decided in the same arena. Contests will be held on March 25, April 1 and 8. Winners of four classes will be eligible to compete in the nationals.

Rutgers Coach Is President

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 14 (AP)—James R. Reilly, coach of the Rutgers University swimming team, was elected President of the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association at the organization's annual meeting yesterday. Reilly was one of the founders of the Association 13 years ago. Radford McCormick, of City College of New York, was renamed vice-president, and P. J. Morrissey of Lehigh was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Meet in Stadium

The track and field meet between the combined Harvard-Yale and Oxford-Cambridge teams will be held on July 8 in the Harvard Stadium, it is announced by William J. Bingham, director of Harvard athletics. The meet will be held on the usual scoring basis, with first places only counting for the team prize. The yardage system of measurements will be used instead of the new metric plan.

Co-Captains at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 14 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity wrestling team will have co-captains next year. The boys who are to share the leadership are Haskell P. Elder '34 of Long Beach, Calif., and Roger K. Leathers '34 of Cranston, R. I. They succeed Harry T. Hall '34, who will be available for another year of varsity work.

Miss Orcutt Wins Medal

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 14 (AP)—Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., won medal honors yesterday in the annual Forrest Hill invitation golf tournament when she shot an 83. Peggy Waitles of Buffalo was second with 85 and Kathleen Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., and Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh of Cleveland were tied for third with 89.

Brooklyn Outfielder Signs

MIAMI, Fla., March 14 (AP)—John Gorman, secretary of the Brooklyn Nationals, today announced Hack Wilson, star outfielder, had signed for the 1933 baseball season. Gorman did not reveal the amount to be paid Wilson, but said it was "satisfactory" to both.

Canadiens Sign Grosvenor

MONTREAL, March 14 (AP)—Len Grosvenor, center and left wing player who has been a free agent, has been signed by the Montreal Canadiens to replace George Hantha, who met with a mishap Saturday.

Oregon State Is Coast Champion

Wins Conference Basketball Title Beating Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 14 — Oregon State College won the basketball championship of the Pacific Coast Conference here last night by defeating University of Southern California, 24 to 19, in the third game of their series for the Conference title. Oregon State won the first game and Southern California the second.

From the sound of the opening gun till the last ball was shot it was the most exciting game ever to have been seen on this court. A capacity crowd packed into the local college pavilion.

The first half ended with the Trojans leading, 8 to 6, after the score had stood 2 to 0 in Oregon State's favor for the first eight minutes of the game. As the first 10 minutes ticked off in the first half the score stood 2 to 2, and then both teams loosened up a bit.

In the second half the Orangemen showed the way, although they were tied several times by the southern division champions. This was the first Pacific Coast championship Oregon State has ever won in any sport. The summary:

Oregon State		Southern Calif.
Hibbard, Hall	rf	Kelly
O'Connell, Hibbard	lf	Bescos
Lewis, Hill	c	Foss, Holbrook
MacDonald, Ingram	rf, lf	Elliot, Browning
Lenchitsky, Davis	rg, lf	Nemer

Score—Oregon State 24, Southern California 19. Goals from floor—Lenchitsky 3, Lewis 2, O'Connell, Hibbard for Oregon State; Nemer 2, Holbrook 2, Foss, Kelly for Southern California. Goals from foul—Hibbard 4, MacDonald 2, Lewis, Lenchitsky, Davis, O'Connell for Oregon State; Kelly 4, Nemer, Elliot, Browning for Southern California. Referee—James Mitchell, Spokane. Umpire—Roger Folgate, Walla Walla.

Bruins Seek First Place in Division

Boston and Chicago meet at the Boston Garden tonight in a National Hockey League encounter. The game means little to Chicago, for the Hawks are definitely out of the running for a playoff position. Boston's viewpoint is different. The Bruins are admittedly after first place, and victory tonight will place them in a tie with Detroit for the top place in the American division and with one more game than the Red Wings have to play in which to gather points.

It is no secret that Toronto Maple Leafs, first-place winners in the other division, are not viewing with pleasure the idea that the Bruins may be their opponents in the first playoff. Toronto has not won a game in Boston since January, 1929.

On the face of things tonight's game should result in an easy victory for the Bruins because Chicago will enter the game without Abel and Graham, defensemen, and Couture, right wing. A complex that has appeared on other occasions may affect the locals a little, however, for the team has many veterans. On easy games these veterans have been unable to stir themselves to the utmost as shown in the recent scoreless tie with Ottawa. Boston's record speaks for itself with the team having won five and tied one in its last six consecutive games. The locals may not use Ripley or Hitchman; but, despite this prospect, the team is favored to win.

Fesler Appointed Coach at Harvard

ANOTHER move toward Harvard athletic coaching retrenchment was made yesterday when William J. Bingham, director of athletics, announced the signing of Wesley E. Fesler '31, Ohio State University, to coach the varsity basketball team and assist Eddie Casey with the varsity football backfield. Fesler was signed Jan. 28 when he visited here, but announcement was withheld until the completion of the recent basketball season.

Fesler was named an all-American end when playing football for Ohio State. He alternated between the end position and the backfield. He was selected an all-Western Conference guard in basketball and also featured in baseball during his collegiate career. He has been coaching football and basketball as an assistant at Ohio State since graduating. He will take up his new duties at Cambridge Sept. 1. Spring football starts next Monday, and it is possible that Fesler may come on for an unofficial visit.

Harvard Gets Fifth Place I. A. A. A. A. Meet

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The judges and referee of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track and field championships, which was held March 4 in New York, today reversed their decision on the finish of the 70-yard high hurdles after seeing slow-motion pictures of the event. The change in positions gave Harvard fifth place in the team competition and Princeton sixth instead of the reverse.

George S. Lockwood of Yale retained his first place and the five points which gave Yale the team title, but after him the slow-motion pictures gave the order of finish as Charles Pessoni, Manhattan; Joseph J. Hayes, Harvard; James P. Okie, Princeton; Charles J. Chapman, Dartmouth, and Alexander E. Reidell, Columbia.

The original placing of the judges was Lockwood, Okie, Pessoni, Hayes, Reidell and Chapman.

"It is interesting to note," said the I. C. A. A. A. statement announcing the reversal, "that all six of the contenders in this short and fast race finished within a foot and a half of each other."

A. B. C. 'College Night'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14—Bowling teams representing colleges, universities and fraternities occupied the 28 alleys at the Coliseum today in the thirty-third American bowling congress tournament. Two squads of 56 teams were in action, the pinsters representing the "Big Ten" Conferences and fraternities from Ohio State University campus. All the color and bomp synonymous with university athletic events were in evidence, including cheer leaders and bands. This was an innovation for the A. B. C., and the "college night" was arranged by George M. Hoffman, former Ohio State football star, who is chairman of the local A. B. C. Tournament Company.

Beckley Named Captain

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 14 (AP)—J. L. Beckley of Great Neck, L. I., has been elected captain of the 1934 Vermont University basketball team. Donald J. Tobin of Fairhaven, Mass., was chosen manager. Beckley has played varsity football and baseball, as well as basketball, and ranks high in scholarship.

Columbia Elects Wright

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—The Columbia University swimming team yesterday elected Thomas A. Wright '34 of this city as captain for next season. He competes in the longer freestyle events. William B. Boyd Jr. '34 will lead the waterpolo team.

By-Plays

When Dark Blues See Red

WHEN the Oxford Union Society, a training ground for varsity orators, went on record recently with the uncompromising resolution "that this house will in no circumstances fight for its King and country," things began to happen. Life members of the Union, old and young, inundated newspaper editors with elegant disclaimers; a band of intellectual young graduates arranged forthwith to revisit the Union to administer verbal chastisement; and some young undergraduates, if less intellectual, took upon themselves to raid "this house" while it was in session. The believers in direct action ripped out of the treasured minute book the offending entry and threatened to repeat their invasion if the minutes were rewritten. Now, the reason why this diverting story finds its way into our sports page is because it forced the St. John's College first boat to compete in the Torpid rowing races without the regular coxswain, W. A. Sanderson. He follows a communistic line of thought, and is a member of the October Club, the headquarters of Dark Blue "Reds." When he learned that members of his crew had taken part in the raid upon the Union, he was revulsed by the idea of handling even their rudder lines, and, without more ado, he tendered his resignation to the captain of the boats. A substitute was appointed. How true it is that great things from little causes spring!

Popular President Retires

If J. A. R. "Bob" Quinn, for years the popular president of the Boston Red Sox, decides to retire permanently from baseball, the game will lose one of its stanchest backers. Quinn was and still is, a baseball man 24 hours a day. He was always ready and willing to help along sandlot ball. It was partially through him that the Boston Park Department banquet last season was one of the most successful amateur baseball get-togethers ever held anywhere. Quinn and his associates did as well as they could with the Red Sox, for lack of money was continually a serious handicap. The "breaks" just did not come his way. At the present time Quinn is helping the new owners—Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins—get straightened out in their new venture. When this is done he will go South—he does not know where—and enjoy a much needed vacation. And, whether he continues in baseball or out, all his friends wish him the best of success.

The Stars Begin A-Polishing

H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff, who are expected to figure prominently in English first-class lawn tennis next summer, left London recently for practice on the Riviera. They were to be partners in the men's doubles competition for the Butler Trophy at Monte Carlo. "Bunny" Austin's return to serious match play is being watched with real interest in Britain, for it is felt that he, more than any other star in the land, has the artistry required to restore the Wimbledon singles championship to Britain. What he lacks is sustained attacking power. He reached the final last year, but in the deciding match he was punched off the court by H. Ellsworth Vines' lightning drives. The men's singles competition of the All England Club has not been won by an Englishman since the victory of A. W. Gore in 1909. Will Austin, or perhaps F. J. Perry, break through the doleful tradition this year?

Austria's Grand Soccer Showing

The claim in Vienna that Austria is second only to Britain as a footballing power is not an idle one. For support of it one need only consider the long period of immunity from defeat enjoyed by the Austrian national eleven before it was defeated, 4 goals to 3, by England's full strength in London this season. The Austrians beat Scotland by 5 goals to 0 on May 16, 1931, and they played a dozen international games afterward without having their colors lowered. The results of these matches are: May 24, 1931, defeated Germany, at Berlin, 6-0; Sept. 13, 1931, defeated Germany, at Vienna, 5-0; Oct. 4, 1931, drew with Hungary, at Budapest, 2-2; Nov. 29, 1931, defeated Switzerland, at Basel, 8-1; Jan. 24, 1932, defeated France, at Paris, 5-1; Jan. 27, 1932, defeated Belgium, at Brussels, 1-0; March 30, 1932, defeated Italy, at Vienna, 2-1; April 24, 1932, defeated Hungary, at Vienna, 8-2; May 22, 1932, drew with Czechoslovakia, at Prague, 1-1; July 17, 1932, defeated Sweden, at Stockholm, 4-3; Oct. 2, 1932, defeated Hungary, at Budapest, 3-2; Oct. 23, 1932, defeated Switzerland, at Vienna, 3-1. Indeed a proud record!

Polo Handicap List Is Revised

Many Changes for Indoor Game With Guest Unchanged at 10

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—In a general revision of handicap rankings announced yesterday by the Indoor Polo Association of America, Winston F. C. Guest, veteran internationalist, retained his position as the country's leading indoor player with a handicap of 10 goals. Guest, who led his Optimists to the open and Class A championships last year, has not played much indoor polo since returning from a successful invasion of South America last fall. The committee, however, decided not to change the ranking of the easterner, who is handicapped at 8 goals outdoors.

The reduction policy, however, hit Gerard Smith, heretofore considered one of the few players anywhere near the equal of Guest indoors. The leader of the Los Nanduces, winner of the 1931 open title, was cut from 8 to 7 goals.

The downward trend also hit P. L. B. Iglehart, brilliant back of Los Nanduces, and Warren Sackman, who rides with the Squadron "C" trio. Iglehart's handicap was reduced from 6 to 5 goals and Sackman's from 7 to 6.

The increases were generally among the lower-ranked players. E. T. Gorry and R. L. Gerry Jr. of the Aknusti Pool Club were boosted from 6 to 7 and from 3 to 5, respectively. J. J. Burns of the Philadelphia Indoor Polo Association was increased from 3 to 4. T. W. Davis of Harvard was raised from 2 to 3 and F. S. Nicholas, also of Harvard, from 3 to 4.

The handicap of M. S. Kemmerer, a member of the powerful Princeton combination, was increased one goal —2 to 3. H. J. Lorber of the Chicago Riding Club and Capt. C. A. Wilkinson of Fort Sheridan were raised from 4 to 5 goals each. Capt. G. E. Davis of Fort Sheridan was boosted two goals—3 to 5.

British Association Football Standings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	GF	GA	P
The Arsenal	20	7	6	95	48	47
Shef. Wednesday	19	6	7	97	48	44
Aston Villa	18	6	7	74	50	42
Newcastle United	18	4	10	88	44	40
W. Bromwich A.	15	6	10	43	53	36
Derby County	13	11	8	63	51	35
Huddersfield T.	14	6	11	50	43	34
Leeds United	11	12	8	45	45	34
Sunderland	13	7	11	57	64	33
Everton	13	6	13	70	63	32
Portsmouth	13	6	13	59	65	32
Blackburn Rovers	12	8	13	68	81	32
Shef. United	11	8	13	59	67	30
Liverpool	11	7	14	63	65	29
Birmingham	11	6	13	46	45	28
Bolton Wanderers	10	7	16	60	74	27
Manchester City	11	3	17	55	56	25
Blackpool	11	3	17	51	66	25
Chelsea	10	3	18	40	59	23
Wolverh'pton W.	7	8	17	63	85	22
Middlesbrough	8	5	16	46	61	21
Leicester City	5	11	15	46	70	21

Second Division

Tottenham H.	17	8	6	82	41	42
Stoke City	18	6	8	46	28	42
Bury	16	8	9	68	47	40
Notts Forest	13	12	6	48	30	38
Millwall Ath.	15	7	10	42	48	37
Manchester Uni.	12	11	8	56	48	35
Notts County	13	9	9	57	46	35
Fulham	13	9	9	62	55	35
Swansea Town	16	3	14	42	44	35
Plymouth Argyle	14	6	12	54	51	34
Bradford City	13	7	12	55	45	33
Southampton	13	5	14	45	48	31
Preston N. E.	11	7	14	61	63	29
Bradford	12	4	16	58	57	28
Port Vale	10	7	13	48	56	27
Lincoln City	9	8	13	55	63	26
Chesterfield	9	8	15	47	69	26
West Ham United	8	8	14	57	72	24
Grimsby Town	7	10	13	55	75	24
Oldham Athletic	9	6	15	41	64	24
Burnley	7	9	15	51	67	23
Charlton Ath.	8	6	16	47	65	22

Third Division—Northern Section

Hull City	18	7	6	74	34	43
Chester	18	6	7	72	43	42
Wrexham	18	5	7	89	44	41
Barrow	16	6	10	49	40	38
Stockport	13	10	9	71	45	36
Barnsley	15	5	12	78	68	35
Walsall	14	6	12	59	50	34
Crewe Alexandra	12	10	9	65	68	34
Gateshead	13	7	11	58	40	33
Southport	14	5	12	65	48	33
Accrington Stan.	13	7	12	65	59	33
Doncaster Rovers	11	10	8	54	59	32
Tranmere Rovers	10	7	13	52	55	27
Halifax Town	10	7	15	51	69	27
Hartlepools Utd.	11	5	14	47	62	27
Rotherham Utd.	11	5	15	46	70	27
York City	11	4	13	55	63	26
Mansfield Town	10	6	15	64	80	26
Rochdale	9	6	16	41	58	24
Darlington	9	5	17	53	73	23
Carlisle United	8	7	16	39	56	23
New Brighton	8	6	19	50	79	22

Third Division—Southern Section

Brentford	20	5	5	66	34	45
Norwich City	17	11	4	70	39	45
Exeter City	18	7	6	71	36	43
Reading	17	8	5	86	48	42
Coventry City	16	3	13	87	60	35
Crystal Palace	14	7	11	59	49	35
Northampton T.	13	7	11	66	46	33
Brighton and H.	14	4	12	48	51	32
Southend United	12	8	13	55	66	32
Bristol Rovers	12	7	10	49	44	31
Watford	11	8	12	50	50	30
Torquay	10	9	12	54	56	29
Bournemouth	9	11	13	50	69	29
Gillingham	11	6	14	49	49	28
Queen's Park R.	10	8	13	58	66	28
Bristol City	9	8	13	62	68	26
Aldershot Town	10	6	14	48	57	26
Luton Town	9	7	12	54	58	25
Clapton Orient	7	10	13	51	75	24
Cardiff City	9	5	17	50	77	23
Newport County	7	7	19	43	88	21
Swindon Town	7	6	18	51	88	20

Scottish League—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	21	9	2	94	37	51
Motherwell	21	4	6	92	48	46
Heartof Midlthn.	18	6	8	72	40	42
Celtic	17	7	9	66	38	41
Aberdeen	18	4	11	82	48	40
St. Johnstone	16	8	8	62	44	40
Hamilton Acad.	17	5	10	85	64	39
St. Mirren	15	4	13	64	53	34
Queen's Park	14	6	11	66	58	34
Partick Thistle	15	3	12	58	43	33
Falkirk	13	5	15	59	60	31
Third Lanark	13	5	15	64	73	31
Kilmarnock	11	7	13	64	70	29
Clyde	13	3	16	61	70	29
Dundee	9	9	13	50	63	27
Ayr United	10	4	16	48	84	24
Cowdenbeath	9	3	20	55	96	21
Airdrieonians	8	3	21	39	88	19
Greenock Morton	4	7	21	37	86	15
East Stirling	5	2	24	42	87	12

Second Division

Hibernian	25	3	3	86	23	53
Queen of the So.	18	8	4	88	48	44
Dunfermline Ath.	18	6	6	86	41	42
Stenhousemuir	17	5	9	61	50	39
Albion Rovers	14	3	11	70	51	35
Raith Rovers	17	1	13	80	59	35
St. Bernard	14	6	9	70	44	34
Dumbarton	13	5	11	56	53	31
Alloa Ath.	12	6	12	51	43	30
King's Park	11	8	11	74	65	30
East Fife	13	3	14	77	64	29
Arbroath	12	5	13	59	55	29
Forfar Athletic	11	3	16	51	69	25
Dundee United	10	4	17	49	65	24
Brechin City	10	4	16	61	84	24
Montrose	8	5	17	57	76	21
Leith	8	4	18	34	77	20
Edinburg	4	4	22	38	112	12
Bo'ness	4	1	25	26	80	10
Armadale	1	3	14	19	77	4

Sixteen Tigers Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 14—Sixteen members of the Princeton varsity hockey team have been awarded major letters, it was revealed here yesterday. The Tiger six this season won 15 games and lost only four. Five lettermen will be lost through graduation. The letter winners follow: H. K. Bolen Jr. '33, Page Chapman Jr. '33, P. H. Glasenbrook '33, L. M. Hirsch '33, A. R. Whitman '33, B. K. Conover '34, C. W. Gardner '34, Wharton Green Jr. '34, D. S. T. Hinman '34, A. F. Kammer '34, A. S. Lane '34, R. H. Poole Jr. '34, H. A. Thouron '34, L. W. Tiers '34, T. D. Flynn '35, and Sheldon Stephens '35.

Nebraska Tied With Oklahoma

Final Event, the Relay, Decides 'Big Six' Championship

'Big Six' Conference Indoor Track and Field Standings

Team	Points
University of Nebraska	33
University of Oklahoma	33
University of Kansas	30½
Kansas State College	18
Iowa State College	17
University of Missouri	1½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 14—With the final outcome in doubt until the mile relay was run as the concluding event, the University of Nebraska and the University of Oklahoma tied for the indoor track and field championship of the "Big Six" Conference as the events were conducted at the University of Missouri's field house here last Saturday night.

One record was exceeded and two equaled in the meet. As the first event of the evening was called, Glenn Cunningham '34 of the University of Kansas, stepped the mile run in 4m. 21.8s., to exceed the record he established last year by one-tenth of a second.

H. A. Lambertus '34, University of Nebraska, next reached for records as he ran the low hurdles in 7 seconds equalling the mark he set last year to tie Hager of Iowa State who had set the same record in 1930.

As the concluding event, the University of Oklahoma's sophomore relay team, composed of Robert Moore, William Thompson, Loris Moody and Robert Ward, completed the mile event in 3m. 29s. to equal the record set last year by the University of Nebraska.

This race also lifted Oklahoma into a tie for first place in the "Big Six" championships and ended the University of Nebraska's three-year reign as undisputed leaders. It was the first title won by the Oklahomans since 1929, when they completed three years as conference champions. The summary:

60-Yard Dash—Won by H. A. Lambertus '34, Nebraska; Edwin Hall '35, Kansas, second; J. J. Lee '33, Nebraska, and Don Adkinson '33, Oklahoma, tied for third. Time—6.4s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Bartlett Ward '34, Oklahoma; C. R. Henderson '33, Iowa State, second; Robert Moore '35, Oklahoma, third; L. A. Darnell '34, Kansas State, fourth. Time—52s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Loris Moody '35, Oklahoma; Earl Labertew '33, Iowa State, second; Vernon Guse '34, Iowa State, third; Dean McNeal, '33, Kansas State, fourth. Time—2m. 1s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Glenn Cunningham '34, Kansas; Lyle Chapman '33, Iowa State, second; J. K. Storey '34, Nebraska, third; Dean McNeal '33, Kansas State, fourth. Time—4m. 21.8s. (New "Big Six" record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by Donald Landon '34, Kansas State; M. W. Pearce '33, Kansas State, second; J. K. Storey '34, Nebraska, third; Arthur Eickelkraut '33, Iowa State, fourth. Time—9m. 49s.

60-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by H. A. Lambertus '34, Nebraska; J. A. Plumley '33, Kansas, second; W. Flick '33, Nebraska, third; W. J. Newblock '33, Oklahoma, fourth. Time—7s. (Ties "Big Six" record held by Lambertus, Nebraska, and Hager, Iowa State.)

60-Yard High Hurdles—Won by A. R. Flick '33, Kansas; Adolph Dohrmann '34, Nebraska, second; L. R. Schmuts '34, Kansas State, third; E. Breen '33, Kansas State, fourth. Time—7.8s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Oklahoma (Robert Moore '35, William Thompson '35, Loris Moody '35, and Robert Ward '35); Iowa State, second; Nebraska, third; Kansas, fourth. Time—3m. 29s. (Ties "Big Six" record.)

High Jump—Won by W. J. Newblock '33, Oklahoma, 6ft. 2in.; Flint Roehrman '35, Kansas State, and Douglas Barham '34, Oklahoma, tied for second, 6ft. 1in.; Joe Toman '35, Nebraska, and Russell Miller '35, Iowa State, tied for fourth, 6ft.

Broad Jump—Won by Donald Gray '34, Nebraska, 23ft. 10in.; Bartlett Ward '35, Oklahoma, second, 22ft. 4½in.; E. W. Breen '33, Kansas State, and Edwin Hall '34, Kansas, tied for third, 22ft. 6¾in.

Pole Vault—Won by John Roby '33, Nebraska, 12ft. 9in.; Gordan Gray '35, Kansas, second, 12ft. 6in.; Glenn Cooper '35, Iowa State, and William Keller, Missouri, tied for third, 12ft.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by Elwyn Dees '35, Kansas, 47ft. 5in.; Albert Gillis '34, Oklahoma, second, 44ft. 11¾in.; Elmer Hubka '36, Nebraska, third, 44ft. 10½in.; Ormand Beach '34, Kansas, fourth, 43ft. 8in.

St. Louis to Operate Elmira

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 14 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals will operate the Elmira Red Wings here for the 1933 season, it was disclosed yesterday by Perry R. Farrell, president of the New York-Penn League. Farrell said Branch Rickey, vice-president of the Cardinals system, had advised him the Cardinals definitely had decided to continue operation of the Elmira Club. Rickey regards the league as a sound organization and believes the new class A ranking has some distinct advantages, according to Farrell. The Cardinals previously had threatened to withdraw the local club if the league classification was changed from B to A. Two weeks ago the ranking was changed.

Yale Candidates Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14—Candidates for Yale varsity sprinting football practice reported to Head Coach Reginald D. Root '26 yesterday. There were 70 in all, led by Capt. Robert Lassiter '34. Most of the candidates were from last fall's freshman squad, a large number of the veterans on last fall's varsity squad being engaged in other sports. It is expected that practice will last a month, and Head Coach Root will be assisted by Adam Walsh, Charles A. Comerford '18S., and Paul O'Connell of the varsity coaching staff and Raymond W. Pond '25, Arthur E. Palmer Jr. '30 and Stewart P. Scott '28 of the junior varsity coaching staff.

Harvard Elects de Give

Paul deBarsy de Give '34 of Atlanta, Ga., was this afternoon elected captain of the Harvard varsity hockey team for next year. He has been regular goalie on the varsity during the last two years, and his playing in the last two games of the Harvard-Yale series figured prominently in giving the Crimson the victories. He was also a member of the 1932 Harvard varsity baseball squad. He prepared for Harvard at St. Paul School.

Exhibition Game a Tie

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., March 14 (AP)—The exhibition cricket match between South Australia and England ended today in a draw, as South Australia stayed at the wickets until close of play to stave off an English victory. The scores were: England, 298 and 371 for 9, declared; South Australia, 191 and 313 for 8. Nitschke scored a fine 97 for South Australia in just under three hours, while J. Tobin knocked up 52 in 53 minutes and was still at bat when stumps were pulled.

U. S. Wins Golf Match

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 14 (AP)—Scoring 27½ points, the United States defeated Canada and Bermuda yesterday in a 36-hole international team golf match played over the Belmont Manor golf course. Canada was second with 14½ points, and Bermuda third with 12. The winning team was composed of Mark Stuart of Fox Hills, C. S. Sheldon of Siwanoy, Robert Lay and Clive Alvord of Greenwich, Conn., James Lewis of the Shore Haven Golf Club, and Alex Redfield of Hartford, Conn.

Two Captains at Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 14—A pair of captains were elected yesterday at Union College. Edward M. Hutton '34 of Troy will lead next year's hockey team. William G. Niese '34 of Brooklyn was chosen leader of the swimming team.

Farley Takes Up Patronage With Leader of Bronx

Tammany and Kings County Chiefs Not at the First Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, is here today to talk over with Mr. Edward J. Flynn, Democratic leader of the Bronx, the distribution of federal patronage in New York City.

In political circles special significance was attached to the fact that it was only with Mr. Flynn that these conversations were started today, and they are wondering if later on they will be extended to include Mr. John H. McCooey, Democratic boss of Kings County and member of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. John F. Curry, Tammany chieftain.

Back of Mr. Farley's action in confining at least the preliminary talks to himself and Mr. Flynn is seen the revolt in the Manhattan, Brookl

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TORONTO
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BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

CORNWALL, St. Ives Bay Hotel—Residential; uninterrupted view; hot and cold water throughout; recommended for comfort and service; own garage; experienced mechanics. Tel. 106.

Cumberland House Hotel
51 and 53 Earls Court Square, London, S. W. 9
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First-Class Family Hotel. Moderate Terms. Under personal supervision of the Proprietor and his wife.
For tariff apply F. HUGHES.

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EASTBOURNE, Sandhurst Private Hotel, Grand Parade—Ideal position, facing sea; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires; central heating. Tel. 797; terms from 3 guineas

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Terms from 3½ guineas weekly
and HOTEL ELIZABETH
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Midway between two Christian Science churches.

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Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
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LONDON. Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 1553—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed, breakfast, bath, attendance from 8/6.

LONDON, W. 2, Campbell House, 24 Kensington Gardens Square—Comfortable private hotel from 45/-; bridge; personal supervision. Bayswater 0260.

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SOUTHPORT Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, hot and cold water in bedrooms; very central and close to Christian Science churches; winter terms from 9/- per day; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny, balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

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ENGLAND
(Continued)

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SCOTLAND

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GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place Sauchiehall St., 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water all bedrooms, every comfort moderate. Telephone Douglas 332 Telegrams Fitzotel.

GLASGOW: GROSVENOR PRIVATE HOTEL—Botanic Gardens; hot and cold water in all bedrooms, electric lift. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A.)

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Rooms, pension included, from 40 frs.

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Private garden - Excellent table
Home atmosphere - Moderate terms
Modern installation

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Jungfrauenthal 33
Quiet, comfortable house; leasant rooms.

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Quiet, comfortable house; leasant rooms.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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LANCASHIRE

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SEE NEXT PAGE

YORKSHIRE

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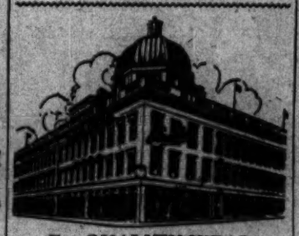

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Daily Features

All Nature

Hamster

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE hamster has been described as "a little ratlike rodent, sturdy, short and rather stupid." It is short and sturdy, but as for being stupid, no animal can be called stupid which prepares for the future in the way the hamster does.

Man prides himself on his granaries—and so does the hamster. During the summer, it visits grain fields and feasts on the fruits of the farmer's toil. Then when harvest time comes around, it builds its own storehouse underground and proceeds to store away a winter's supply. This often amounts to 100 pounds of beans, corn, peas, or wheat. The supply is gradually built up by grain carried in two broad cheek pouches.

There is no hit-or-miss gleaning for the hamster. It starts in one part of the field and practically clears it of produce in a systematic fashion, so the farmer can just skip over the part where the little harvester has extracted its tithe.

The hamster is particularly abundant in Germany and is regarded as a pest in some parts. It is found in lesser numbers over most of Europe and of Asia. Recently, it has been introduced in the southern part of the United States where it is slowly increasing in numbers, spreading northward in the corn belt.

It is gray-fawn on the back, the color changing to blackish on the under parts. The fur about the face and head is yellowish—white in some cases.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Comparisons are odorous" (Mrs. K. G.).—The correspondent writes:

On page 267 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy quotes: *"Comparisons are odorous."*—Shakespeare." I have been told by a student that Shakespeare used the word "odious." I am not familiar with Shakespeare; will you please enlighten me?

The quotation is correct. It appears in Act 3, Scene 5, of "Much Ado About Nothing." The statement is made by Dogberry, a comedy character, who distinguishes himself with innumerable odd expressions, such as: "two aspicious persons," "it shall be suffigance," "be vigitant," and, "the ewe that will not hear her lamb when it baes will never answer a calf when it bleats."

Dogberry, the constable, was doing the best he could with the statement of John Fortescue (circa 1395-1485): "Comparisons are odious." That this line was popular at the time of Shakespeare (1564-1616) is evidenced by its use by Marlowe (1565-1593), Donne (1573-1631), and (in Spanish) by Cervantes (1547-1616).

"A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking flax shall he not quench," in Is. 42: 3 (Mrs. K. G.)—The "reed" (Hebrew *qaneh*) referred to was a tall species of cane with hollow stems. Scribner's Dictionary of the Bible notes: "A slight force is sufficient to crush them in, and then the elasticity and strength are gone. Yet even such, by God's help, may be saved from fracture."

The Hebrew word translated "flax" is *pishtah*, "flax," by implication, "wick"—"smoking flax" being a figure of speech denoting a poorly-burning lamp wick made of flax fiber. (Cf. Moffatt's reading of the verse: "He shall not crush a broken reed, nor quench a wick that dimly burns.") Discussing "not quench," the Oxford Companion Bible says: "Not to put it out, but trim it and make it burn brightly."

The Children's Corner

The Happy Sunbeam Shining Club Has a Busy Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE members of the Happy Sunbeam Shining Club woke up at their usual early hour, and commenced to prepare for the day's work.

The Happy Sunbeam Shining Club, you will remember, was formed by a band of sunbeams, of whom Solomon Sunbeam was the leader, and Susy, Margaret, Wilfred and Tony were all members, as well as many other little sunbeams of all ages and sizes.

Susy Sunbeam popped her head out from behind the cloud curtains, and very quickly popped it back again to tell the others that it was very, very cold indeed. So they put on their thickest yellow mittens and yellow scarves for the occasion.

Isn't it wise that sunbeams bold
Have mittens and scarves against the cold

trilled Susy Sunbeam. "Suppose we had to stay at home like bears do!" and she chuckled to herself at the thought of a sunbeam curling up in a hollow tree and going to sleep for weeks and weeks and weeks.

"What are we doing today?" asked Margaret Sunbeam.

"We are going to have an extra special anniversary day for young Spring," said Solomon. "It is quite time we reminded everybody that he is here. Let us peep into the people's homes, and the rivers' homes, and the forests' homes, and the meadows' homes, just to give them all a cheer-up message!"

So the Sunbeams massed themselves happily together, and, with their golden spears, and bows and arrows, soon worked their way through the clouds and went sliding down the spires and houses of a great city.

In this city there lived a river called Father Thames, and there the Sunbeams skipped and hopped about in the early morning air until the river did not know if he were his old gray self or something out of a fairy-tale book, because of the golden jewels that gleamed and sparkled all over his somber gray waistcoat.

"Do you like our shining?" asked Susy Sunbeam of the Wavelet children who live with Father Thames.

"Rather!" they cried all together as they leapt and tumbled and chased about; and the bargemen in their barges felt happy as well, and all the people on the banks told each other that Spring had come.

"That is because of our bright shining," whispered Wilfred to Tony Sunbeam, "isn't our club splendid!"

Under the bridge they found Sammy Seagull and his wife resting, and learned from them that they often came inland in the cold weather because the city people were so kind to them.

"You would not believe what splendid feasts they spread for us," said Sammy, "especially the children."

"Yes, I have noticed it," said Solomon Sunbeam. "It seems to me we are not the only bright shining band," and the others agreed with him.

Then the Sunbeam children said good-by to Sammy Seagull and his wife, and went off to cheer up the big ships and the little ships that were spending the day on the river. After which they slid into the dusty corners of the tall warehouses where the spider families live, and into the cellars where it is cold and damp—but even in the darkest corners they were quite happy because the armor of their own golden shining kept them safe from harm or sadness.

At last it was time to go on westward. So they slid across baby ponds, and played bo-peep among the bare boughs of the trees. All day long they scarcely paused, and sometimes they had to ask Mr. Wind to help them to hurry tremendously in order to keep ahead of Mrs. Cloud's gray shadows.

They found leaf cups to fill with gold, and trees to brighten, and many clusters of flowers waiting to be coaxed up through the brown earth. There were Farmer Brown's and Farmer Jones' lambs to warm, too, and horses and cows that needed cheerying up because they were out in the open fields where the cold winds blew.

At last, however, they came to where the Sea-wave children live, and then they made a gleaming red pathway right across the sea to the sky.

"We must certainly look after the flower children and the lamb children again tomorrow," said Solomon Sunbeam as they pulled off their mittens and paused to look back for a final good night.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

68

The downward drop of prices can only be stopped by a return and a gradual restoration of public confidence", said the speaker. No longer can we flaunt the existing order of things as at present constituted. Being confronted by a condition, not a theory, resolute actions are now necessary.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

In Lighter Vein

Insistent

Pat, the Irishman, placed seven-and-sixpence on the counter at the village post office.

"I want a license for my mother, miss," he said to the postmistress.

She gave him a superior look.

"You don't want a license for your mother," she replied.

"That I do," said Pat, "she's bought a dog."—*Answers.*

Papa Knows

Fritz is apprenticed in another town and does not often write home. One day a letter does arrive.

Mother: "A letter from Fritz."

Father: "Read it out!"

Mother (reading): "My very own dear father—"

Father: "That is enough—he wants money."—*Lustige Koelner Zeitung* (Cologne).

The Itinerant Purist

Lady (to tramp): Did you notice that pile of wood in the yard?"

"Yes'm, I seen it."

"You should mind your grammar. You mean you saw it."

"No'm. You saw me see it, but you haven't seen me saw it."—*Pearson's.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courage

(Children's Newspaper)

London

THERE are various kinds of courage and manliness to be met with in life, but it is a long time since we heard as good and stirring an example as that shown in this story of Mr. Victor Smith, who is still with us and waiting for the chance to fly back to South Africa.

Everybody knows about his hazardous flight from South Africa to England, but everybody does not know one or two details connected with it.

Mr. Smith was offered £1000 by a firm of distillers if he would ask for a whisky and milk, "just for a pick-me-up," as soon as he landed. *He refused.* He was also offered a cheque for £400 if he would say that he smoked a certain brand of cigarettes on his way. *Nothing of the sort,* said young Mr. Victor Smith. Also, at the hotel where he was staying, surrounded with admiration, someone brought him a special South African cocktail. *Thank you, but I never take cocktails,* said Mr. Victor Smith.

Now, this 19-year-old young man is not a temperance reformer, nor a leader of an anti-cigarette campaign; he is simply a young man with principles. We all have principles, the result of our outlook on life, the basis of our conduct in life, but not often are they put to such a severe test as this. Fourteen hundred pounds against one whisky and a packet of cigarettes is as severe a test of a young man's principles as you will find. There are few people of this age who would be so stalwart for conscience' sake. It is a fine story, and we are glad to put it on record.

Probably, if anyone asked Mr. Victor Smith how he came to have these principles, he would say something about his mother and the Bible. He is not ashamed of admitting that he believes in God and is conscious of God's power behind him. His mother taught him.

When Victor was on his way here he found a little note from her. He had left the Cape soon after midnight, and when dawn broke he spied a bit of paper fluttering from a crevice in the machinery in the cockpit. It was a note from his mother, just saying:

"For I, the Lord thy God, will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not; I will help thee."

These inspiring words stayed with him in the loneliness of the desert, when he was solitary as one bird in the vast air; and perhaps in these hazardous hours he learned something more of the strength of the spirit without which no man becomes great.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

One fourth—
of the population of the United States, or 29,000,000 persons, visited national parks last year.

Scentless garlic—
has been developed by Henry Cravier of San Francisco.

Wired homes—
in the United States are double the number of 10 years ago.

Over 5,125,000
radio fans in England pay license fees for radio or wireless sets.

The first one-way street—
was introduced in New York City.

Guess-O-Jig (No. 14)

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 14."

Guess-O-Jig No. 10

PUBLISHED: FEB. 14

Answer: Statue of Liberty

A. W. Darling.
Mrs. B. M. Buhler, Minot, N. Dak.
Billy and David Root, Hingham, Mass
F. W. Schierech, Kirkwood, Mo.
J. E. Teger, Kittanning, Penna.
Miss D. Jansen, Chicago.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

A Unified Banking System

ONE of the greatest hopes that has grown out of America's uncomfortable bank holiday is the hope that as a result of the crisis and its lessons the United States will emerge with a single solid and unified banking system instead of a congeries of forty-nine systems pulling holes in each other.

The need is evident enough; what of the remedy? The leading proposal is that the Government shall require all banks of deposit, state as well as national, to qualify for membership in the Federal Reserve System and become members in it if they are to remain in business.

This would mean:

First—Such banks would all be required—though some might still operate under state charters—to have adequate capital and reserves according to the standards the National Banking Act imposes on national banks, or to build up their capital to that standard within a specified time.

Second—They would all be subject to examination by examiners representing the Federal Reserve Board, though for this purpose the board generally would use the services of present national or state bank examiners.

Third—They would all be subject to Reserve System regulations as to the soundness, and especially the liquidity, of their investments.

The importance of this last lies in the enforceability that would be given to it if membership were compulsory. As matters have stood, even a national bank that did not like the federal regulations could withdraw from the system and become a state bank. The competition in laxity by some state codes has not only limited the effectiveness of Federal Reserve Bank policies but sometimes has caused a weakening of the policies themselves lest member banks be alienated.

This and the tragically disproportionate number of failures among state banks not members of the system has brought leaders of financial thought one after another to indorse the unification proposal. Launched by Mr. Owen D. Young before a Senate subcommittee two years ago, it has been sponsored more recently by Mr. Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, with the evident backing of that board. Last month Senator William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, declared he would like to "put the sole power over banks in the United States in the hands of the Federal Government."

This is radical conservatism when it comes from a political descendant of Andrew Jackson, but there are evidences that the nation is ready for Spartan steps. If rigorous requirements are to be made as to capitalization and practices, many small communities must get used to doing without independent banks. Thus the corollary of unification is branch banking, in order that these communities may have local offices of sound larger-city institutions. There may be a sacrifice of camaraderie, but there will be an increase of safety.

There are questions, to be sure, as to how the herding of all banks into the Federal Reserve System can be constitutionally accomplished. Mr. Walter Wyatt, general counsel for the Federal Reserve Board, believes its validity could be established under the banking, currency and interstate commerce provisions of the Constitution. Senator McAdoo would undertake a constitutional amendment if necessary. Another proposal is to set up a deposit insurance fund among banks within the system, in the belief that this would be so attractive to depositors that there would be little business left for banks outside.

However this may be, it is clear that if the nation's banking system is revamped and consolidated in such a way as to make tight supervision possible, the obligation will be doubly binding upon the Government to see to it that the supervision actually is strict.

To the average depositor in ordinary times any bank is "a bank." He has small means of discriminating between the weak and the strong. The Government has men capable of looking into accounts and collateral where he is likely to see only marble columns and mahogany desks. The United States owes it to itself to resolve that within its domain the name "bank" shall mean a bank—not, on the one hand, a country pawnshop operated on a shoestring nor, on the other, a metropolitan temple of supersalesmanship merchandising speculative securities.

When a bank customer makes a deposit he should have the best assurance strong national standards can give that his money will be available for withdrawal when he wants it.

When Metaphor Meets Metaphor

THE reputation of the Irish for committing "bulls" in the use of figurative language vies with that of the Scots as heroes for thrift stories. One of these gems still quoted occasionally in New York dates from the hearings involving Mayor Walker at Albany, where so many people of Irish descent foregathered. There the Mayor's attorney declaimed: "I can hear him in my mind's eye—"

The strain of this effort could not be compared, however, with the shattering exploit imagined by an Irish member of the British House of Commons of former years, Mr. Boyle Roche. During a stormy debate Mr. Roche suddenly smelled a rat. But, carried away with the exuberance of his own verbosity, as Mr. Winston Churchill would say, he not only smelled it, "but saw it floating in the air and hoped to nip it in the bud." An acrobatic feat, indeed!

Other peoples are not so adept at throwing off bulls in conversation or oratory as the Irish because in general they lack that rich and decorative imagination characteristic of the Emerald islanders. One expects every Irishman at one time or other verbally to fly through the roof of literalness. But other people are equally flighty, and, though the examples are rarer, they are nevertheless as humorous as the best Irish specimens. It was a Scot who announced that "the pale face of the British soldier is the backbone of our Indian army," and an Englishman, descanting upon the same subject, who declared that "patriotism is the backbone of the British Empire, and we must train it and bring it to the front."

But the bull which is so much the delight of connoisseurs as to have become a chestnut or classic, according to the perceptions of one's funny bone (is that a bull or a metaphor?) hails from the Antipodes. An Australian one day addressed his fellow-parliamentarians at Canberra on a point of order. His protest began: "Gentlemen, a member of this House has taken advantage of my absence to tweak my nose behind my back. I hope that the next time he abuses me behind my back like a coward he will do it to my face like a man, and not go skulking into the thicket to assail a gentleman who is not present to defend himself."

That may, of course, be apocryphal. But then, so are many of the best thrift stories, yet they lose nothing in the telling because of it.

Come Right In, Mr. President

A NATION of radio listeners sat in conference with their President on Sunday evening. "I want to talk for a few minutes with the people of the United States about banking," said a warm, virile voice through the loudspeaker, and immediately Franklin D. Roosevelt was welcomed into America's living room and into its confidence.

In those few minutes the President put the banking situation, as it had developed up until that time, into simple and direct language. While expressing thanks for the "fortitude and good temper with which everybody has accepted the inconvenience and hardships of the banking holiday," the President made it clear that the job of preserving banking facilities was up to the people as well as to the Government:

> It is your problem no less than it is mine. Together we cannot fail.

To the average citizen there is something strongly appealing about having his President come thus directly to him with a common problem. And perhaps few public leaders would have invaded and captured the living-room castle so gracefully, so completely, as did the Chief Executive. For President Roosevelt came not only armed with the record of a job well begun, but equipped with an important countersign—a striking sense of what the people are thinking and of what questions are being exchanged across the dinner table.

To hear one's President recognize that "some of our bankers had shown themselves either incompetent or dishonest in handling the people's funds," was to listen man-to-man fashion to a leader who spoke one's own language. To hear him say, "There is an element in the readjustment of our financial system more important than currency, more important than gold," was to have him sharing one's own views.

But the favorable impression which the President's broadcast has left on the nation is due only in part to the comradeship into which he drew John Citizen. His frankness dispelled in advance any inclination to peek around the corners of his sentences. His refusal to mince words gave a vigorous promise of a refusal to mince action. "Together we cannot fail," said President Roosevelt, and forged strong links of unity as he spoke.

Parliament and Authority

IN FRANCE there is an insistent demand for authority. It comes from all sides. Parties of the Right which always proclaim the need for order are naturally enough foremost in denunciation of unstable aspects of the political situation. But they are by no means alone. They were not even, on this occasion, first. The cry was raised in an organ of the Left, and has been repeated by Radicals of all hues; while the Socialists make no secret of the fact that if they attain office they will govern with an iron hand.

The parties, as is not unusual, abuse each other on matters as to which they express themselves in similar terms. Authority if given to the Right would be Fascism; and if given to the Left would be Bolshevism. But in substance there is a significant agreement that the powers of the executive should be strengthened at the expense of the legislature.

There is not a country in Europe—from Great Britain to Yugoslavia, in passing by Germany, France and Italy—in which the parliament system has not been challenged. In some cases there is merely a courteous search for some method of discharging the elected body from detailed work by the creation of committees of experts. In others there is, under a dictatorship, the tentative introduction of the corporative state, in which the different classes of the community will be represented. Again, Parliament though allowed to remain in theory is suspended in practice, and is altogether superseded by the Government.

We should be careful, however, not to jump to the conclusion that Parliament is condemned. As an institution it has lasted for centuries, though it reached its present position in the state, and received its mandate from universal suffrage, only in recent times. All the reasons which led to its supremacy are equally valid today. It has become an indispensable instrument of democracy. Sooner or later, in those countries in which it is momentarily extinguished, it will have to be restored. But even while expressing this faith in Parliament, it must be acknowledged that in part the attacks that have been directed against it have been determined by what can only be regarded as a misapprehension of the possibilities and of the duties of Parliament.

It would be well if it focused its own attention on itself as an institution, if it seriously inquired how far its temporary unpopularity in many countries is due to its mistaken view of its rôle. Obviously good government anywhere demands the existence of a strong executive, an unquestionable authority, and such an authority cannot exist if Parliament behaves as though it were necessarily the adversary of those who are intrusted with the conduct of affairs. Parliament must be the collaborator and not the obstructor of the executive.

It must welcome quick decisions when they are needed and not stand on its rights of preliminary and protracted debate, which sometimes renders solutions impossible. It must refrain from producing the spectacle of logic-chopping, futile and occasionally dangerous, when the executive, duly furnished with authority, should be taking practical measures.

In fact, the best friends of the parliamentary system are well aware of the need of reconciling the indisputable and inalienable rights of Parliament with the necessity of immediate and adequate action by a strong executive. Parliamentarianism can be made compatible with authority, and it is for the Parliamentarians to rethink out their status, their methods and their responsibilities, in accordance with the exigencies of the modern state.

To Spend or Not to Spend

"SPEND for employment." That is the new slogan which is gaining currency in Great Britain in contradistinction to the economy campaign of eighteen months ago. It refers, it should be said, to private spending rather than public spending; but none the less it indicates a changed attitude to the whole problem of finance.

"Conserve the country's finances," was the watchword in 1930. "Promote the consumption of overproduced goods," is the cry which is now gaining volume.

In 1930 the country readily responded to the demand that the sterling exchange should be protected, the flow of imports checked, credit restricted, public expenditure reduced, and taxation raised to any level necessary to balance the budget. In the stress of a great crisis the nation patiently submitted to a policy which entailed much sacrifice. But there is now a swelling tide of opinion that the cautious policy rightly adopted in 1930 has been improperly prolonged, and that the need now is for credit expansion, reduced taxation, and the increased use of stagnant financial resources for productive enterprises which would give employment and increase consuming power.

Thus two schools of thought in Great Britain are in direct opposition. The one is that broadly represented by the Bank of England and the Treasury, and possibly the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The tendency in these quarters has been toward a financial policy governed mainly by the foreign exchange position, the continued reduction of debt, restriction of credit to industrial enterprise, and a ban upon expenditure by local authorities for public works.

The other side urges a completely different orientation of policy, under which, it is held, financial policy should be directed especially with a view to stimulating productive industry; local authorities should be encouraged to "spend for employment"; money should be made available for a great drive in house building under the auspices of the proposed National Housing Corporation; and taxation should be reduced so that the private citizen may have more to spend from current income.

So far as capital is concerned, it is pointed out that bank deposits have recently increased by more than £200,000,000—capital for which no use can be found, and which might be productively employed in financing public works. The spectacle, it is pointed out, is that of capital lying idle, incomes dwindling, diminishing consumption of goods, and unemployment chronic. A bolder financial policy is pressed upon the authorities by the distinguished banker, Mr. Reginald McKenna, by an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, by many leading economists and by the whole of the Labor Party.

The traditional view upheld by the Treasury is in conflict with a powerful array of opinion which maintains that national policy is too exclusively directed to the interests of finance and that it ought to be directed more toward setting currency moving and greasing the wheels of industry. The general public is mystified by the persistent wrangles between experts; but it is at least unanimous in declaring that it cannot much longer bear the present burden of taxation.

Editorial Notes

Natural scientists who used the Carnegie Institution's observatory on Mount Wilson, in California, for the purpose of recording with a highly sensitive thermocouple the temperature on Mars, report that the planet is subject to wide variations in weather. That—if and when interplanetary communication is established—should give us something to talk about.

Alfred Noyes complains that public readers are making him and other poets say things they never intended, and this without even misquoting the poems recited. A little overemphasis, Mr. Noyes remarks in illuminating explanation, is a dangerous thing.

The facility with which Congress passed essential legislation during the week ending March 4 suggests that it might serve the best interests of all concerned to have the closing days, in future, come somewhere around the middle of the sessions.

The adoption of "children first" as a slogan for their campaign against unwarranted cuts in school appropriations makes it rather apparent that the educators have their backs against the blackboard and are ready to give battle.

Southeast Europe Studies Post-War Map

SOFIA

IMPRESSIVE commemorations of the events which, at the close of the World War, determined the outlines of Europe's present map, have been held in southeast Europe. But the recent celebrations looked not so much to the past as to the future and were concerned not so much with the struggle that had ended as with one that is thought to be impending. At no time since the conclusion of the conflict which fixed the relations among the peoples of southeast Europe have those relations seemed so unstable.

The peace treaties recognized the national collapse of three empires, the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and the Turkish; accepted the revolt of the peoples formerly subjected to those empires, namely, of the Slovenes, Croats and Roumanians; solemnized their liberation, and established two practically new states: Yugoslavia, in which all the South Slavs were invited, and Greater Roumania, which embraced all the Roumanians, free and united after the yearnings of a millennium. The appearance of these new states in their new form was considered one of the good results of the war in this part of the world.

* * *

But, in order to build up Yugoslavia and Greater Roumania, something had to be torn down. Large territories and numerous peoples were taken from Austria, Hungary, Russia, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and, in addition, the old economic equilibrium was completely destroyed. Besides this, racial groups which had never lived together, suddenly had to devise effective ways for harmoniously conducting their common affairs.

In Yugoslavia, Albanians, Turks, Bulgarians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Bosnians, Dalmatians, Croatians, Slovenes, Germans, Hungarians, and Roumanians—13,000,000 in number—had to work out a form of self-government that would give every group full civil and cultural rights and would assure prosperity for all. In Greater Roumania, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Jews, Hungarians, Russians, Germans, Serbs, and Turks—in all 17,000,000 in number—had to work out means of living in peace and of developing and equitably distributing the resources of an exceedingly rich land.

* * *

This extremely difficult problem has been intensified by two other powerful forces; the world economic crisis, and the agitation of neighboring states which are not satisfied with peace settlement, namely, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, and Russia. Some of these difficulties have been overcome, in part, and the new states have been stabilized, to a certain extent, yet at the close of 1932 the general situation in southeast Europe was more uncertain than at any time since the close of the war.

For instance, centrifugal tendencies in Yugoslavia are approaching a climax. A short time ago all the most authoritative representatives of the people in the former Austro-Hungarian provinces, excepting only Slovenes, met and after careful deliberation declared that they demand the restoration of conditions existing in Yugoslavia in 1918. This is a sort of declaration of secession, a disavowal of union with Serbia, a refusal to recognize and to accept the "liberation and unification" brought by the war.

When the creation of Yugoslavia was celebrated in 1932, for the fourteenth time, it provoked little, if any, sincere response in the hearts of most of the Yugoslavians, and actual revulsion in many, because the majority of the people in that country contend they were better off under their former system.

* * *

In Roumania, the celebration served to intensify a vehement anti-revisionist campaign directed against Hungary. People gathered by tens of thousands in the chief Roumanian cities to protest against Hungary's claims to Roumanian territory. Within the country itself the "liberation and unison" have not brought the blessings that were expected. Though fourteen years have passed, the new province of Bessarabia has been left without roads, without suitable markets, without a good administration, and much worse off economically than when it was a part of Russia.

In the "old kingdom," too, there is great dissatisfaction. Articles continually appear in Bucharest dailies pointing out how much better off in every way "Little Roumania" was, than "Greater Roumania" is; while the Roumanians from Transylvania, the largest of the new provinces, frequently launch violent crusades against old Roumania, and Dr. Vaida of Cluj actually declared a few months ago, as Roumania's Prime Minister, that formerly under the Hapsburgs the "new province" Roumanians were in some ways freer than now under Bucharest.

The economic situation is exceedingly critical and the state income is reduced from 40,000,000,000 to 16,000,000,000 lei; for the first time in its history wheat-raising Roumania is short of flour, and prices soar as wages fall. All parties have been split into factions and shorn of strength, and a disunited cabinet maintains unity only by the inaction caused by contending views neutralizing one another.

* * *

In foreign affairs, also, Roumanians feel insecure. Their alliances with France and Poland have been strained by those countries' new nonaggression pacts with Russia, Italy has become an open opponent, and the Soviets refuse to relinquish their claims to Bessarabia. The Bulgarians have adopted a more aggressive attitude toward both Roumania and Yugoslavia than since 1918, and their spirit of nationalism steadily grows, inspired and augmented by the example of Hungary, whose responsible leaders actually promise treaty revision within a year.

These facts do not indicate the imminence of armed conflicts or of internal upheaval, but clearly show steadily growing tendencies. Due to internal impotence and interstate discord, conditions in southeast Europe are less stable than at any time since the close of the World War, and all the people here are preparing for dramatic eventualities. That was the salient feature of this year's anniversary of the conclusion of peace here, and is one of the great European actualities.

R. H. M.

London and Londoners

By DICK WHITTINGTON

2, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W. C. 2

Scene Shifts In London

THE face of London is constantly changing. An amusement park has invaded the dignity of the Haymarket; business is breaking into Carlton House Gardens; and the appearance of the Strand from the Embankment has recently been utterly transformed by the erection of a huge structure in gleaming white stone, surmounted by a colossal clock that seems likely to be a formidable rival of Big Ben himself.

But what is perhaps the most constant change of all is rarely noticed, though the head of a large business organization drew attention to it, the other day. The big shops are going ever farther westward. Twenty or twenty-five years ago the most westward big shop was nearly half a mile east of Hyde Park; today shops on the largest scale seem to be entirely at home in the very heart of the most aristocratic fastnesses of Kensington, as far to the west of Hyde Park as they were formerly to the east.

* * *

London Shops Trek to West

This sunset seeking of the shops is not without its social significance. In the country the number of peers who turn themselves into companies to avoid taxation shows that the old hostility between the aristocracy and business is rapidly breaking down; the bringing of business houses onto the doorsteps of London's wealthiest citizens hastens the process.

Moreover, where the shops go, the poorer people of London follow them. Thus, in a degree utterly unknown a quarter of a century ago, the less fortunate among the people of the metropolis escape for a considerable portion of their time from the drab surroundings of the East End of London into the more spacious and prosperous atmosphere of the West, there rubbing shoulders with all types and classes of their fellow citizens, a circumstance that makes for social solidarity and good will.

In fact, the large shops are the common meeting ground for every class of Londoner, from the very highest downward. Queen Victoria rarely or never shopped in a public store, but today every member of the Royal Family frequently goes on shopping expeditions in the ordinary commercial centers of London, and the London shop is a meeting place for democracy.

* * *

Pens Pushed By Bat and Ball

But with all its democratic tendencies London remains a home of clubs. These range from the academic to the social and from the social to the sporting, and occasionally their interests combine. The long, paneled dining room of the London Press Club—that unique journalistic "dug-out" tucked away in the (comparatively) peaceful backwaters of Fleet Street—has seldom, if ever, contained a larger or more varied array of sporting celebrities than at a recent house dinner.

I sat next to "Patsy" Hendren, one of the most popular cricket professionals, and was vastly entertained by his whimsical comments on the vexed question of leg-theory bowling. Cricket, a topic of the hour, needless to say, was well represented, for Arthur Gilligan, a former captain of England's national "eleven," sat at the top table, and I noticed also Andrew Sandham, the Surrey crack who has opened so many fine innings with the "immortal" Jack Hobbs. Hobbs was not present for the very good reason that he was spending the winter in the agreeable occupation of cabling descriptive "stories" and critical comments on the test matches from Australia to a London evening newspaper.

The gulf between the player and the writer has of recent years become so slender that a hyphen can usually bridge it. Hence the laughter when Hendren was "toasted" by the Press Club members as a fellow journalist. "Signed" articles, whether or not they are written by the people whose names give an air of authority to them, typify the mood of the age in journalism, sporting and otherwise, and, surveying the brilliant assembly at this cheery function, I was struck by the large proportion who would never have been heard of as newspaper contributors if they had not possessed exceptional skill in hitting a ball over a net, driving it to the boundary, or kicking it under or over a crossbar.

* * *

A Popular Sporting Peer

Lord Lonsdale, whose popularity with Great Britain's sporting masses is second only to that of the Royal Family—"the sporting peer," indeed, is a cliché with but one interpretation—was on the top of his oratorical form. His observations covered a wide field of sporting activities.

Many notables in the world of sport heard his lordship. Several members of England's Rugby football fifteen, that lost to Wales at Twickenham this year for the first time in history, were present, along with Thomas Voyce, the greatest "winging" forward ever seen, and S. J. Cagney, one of Ireland's bulkiest, as well as the cleverest, scrummaging products. Cagney's contours have altered since he and I pulled together in the Vesta Rowing Club's best-boat four at Marlow Regatta. But then that was nearly thirteen years ago.

It is not so very much longer ago since I first realized that "Bunny" Austin (toasted as "England's hope for the 1933 Wimbledon") was likely to be a great lawn tennis player when he grew up. We were then members of a club at Norwood, a southern suburb of London, and Wilfred was just commencing to display the fruits of the long and patient coaching he received from his father. Percy Rudd, one of the best-known figures in British sporting journalism, gave the lie, once again, to the adage that a good writer makes a poor speaker. He uttered several well-paragraphed and neatly edited columns in his speech of welcome to the guests, delivered from the handsomely carved "Edgar Wallace" chair, dedicated as a memorial to the greatest writer of modern English "best sellers."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Where's the Boy?

WHERE does your boy "hang out?"

Know all about his friends, and how he spends his time? Is he out of a job? Does he seem to have some money?

This is a shoe—don't wear it if it's the wrong size.

Boys can get into plenty of trouble these days. And, my, how long it will take to get out if that trouble is serious.

Take the three young fellows who worked out of Woodbury. They got away with the bandit business for ten weeks before being caught, but during that time they were working for less than $15 a week, each. Not much for the chances they took. Then there is the jail sentence to anticipate.

Plenty of reasons here to offer a boy, to prove how foolish he would be to turn bandit or sneak thief. Reasons never have stopped them.

But watchful parents could stop many of them.—*Merchantville, (N. J.) Community News.*